

**CENTENNIAL HISTORY
OF INDIANAPOLIS**



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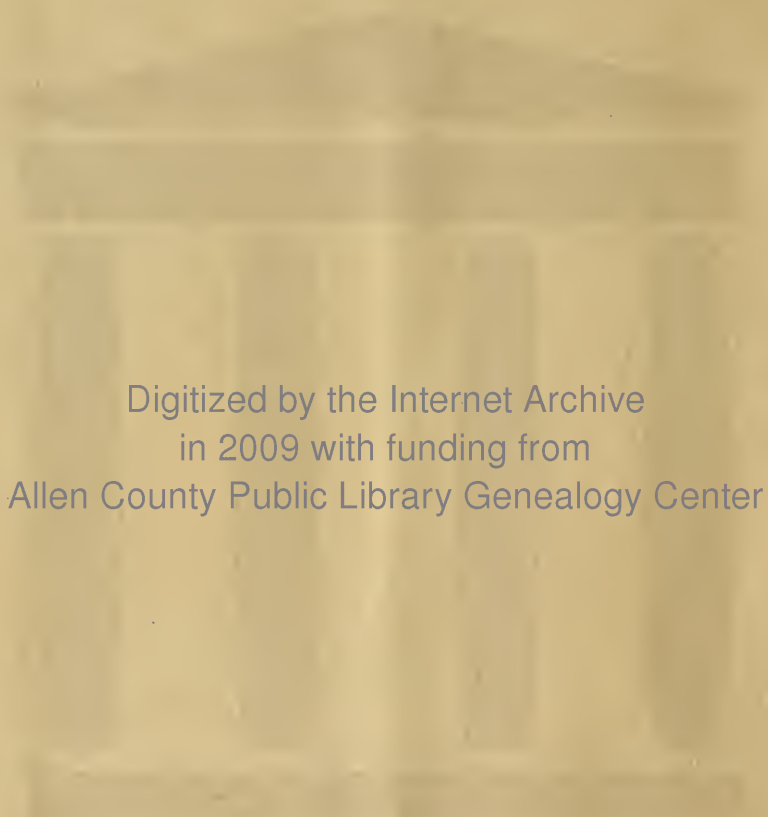
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Centennial history of
Indianapolis



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INDIANAPOLIS CENTENNIAL 1820-1920

Published Under Direction of
Historical Commission
Indianapolis Centennial
Celebration

INDIAN

Program Centennial Celebration

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 5TH.—Mass meeting Tomlinson Hall.

SUNDAY, JUNE 6TH.—Centennial service in churches. Sunday afternoon and evening, Centennial chorus, 400 voices, accompanied Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra. Coliseum Fair Grounds. It also planned to have community singing at Monument Place vesper time Sunday evening.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 7TH.—Centennial parade, downtown street.

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 8TH.—Centennial pageant at Coliseum Fair Grounds.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 9TH.—Water carnival at Riverside Park.

NOTE.—During entire period of Centennial Celebration curios, art and relics relative to the last hundred years in Indianapolis' history will be displayed at the State House and the Herron Art Institute.

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WATERGATE—H. Lowry.

WATERGATE—ICS—Anne

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BUDGET—Fred Millis.

FINANCE—Fred Hoke.

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CENTENNIAL

HISTORY OF

INDIANAPOLIS

AN OUTLINE HISTORY

AND DESCRIPTION OF THE CAPITAL OF INDIANA,
WITH ILLUSTRATIONS FROM PHOTOGRAPHS
MADE EXPRESSLY FOR THE WORK

PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE HISTORICAL
COMMITTEE OF THE INDIANAPOLIS CENTENNIAL
CELEBRATION COMMITTEE

INDIANAPOLIS
MAX R. HYMAN
1920

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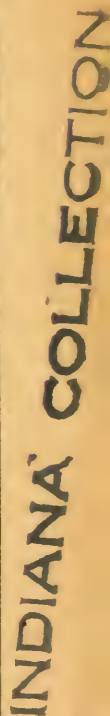
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Ralston's Plat, 1821.

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Birdseye View of Indianapolis, 1854, looking Southeast from top of Blind Asylum.



Birdseye View of Indianapolis, 1854, looking Southwest from top of Blind Asylum.

by law for three commissioners to "lay out a town," and advertise the sale of lots; also an agent to attend to the business of selling the lots, and collect the payments, the purchase money to be used in "erecting the necessary public buildings of the State." On the same day, General John Carr was elected agent and Christopher Harrison, James W. Jones and Samuel P. Booker were elected commissioners to lay out the town.

By the same law the new capital was named; and this caused more discussion than all the other features combined. Some wanted an Indian name, and "Tecumseh" was specially favored. Others wanted a high-sounding European name, and favored "Suwarrow." They finally agreed on "Indianapolis," which Judge Jeremiah Sullivan publicly claimed to have been originated by him. It has also been claimed that Samuel Merrill originated the name, but if so, he never made public claim to it.

The commissioners were directed to meet at Indianapolis on the first Monday in April, 1821; but only Christopher Harrison appeared, and he proceeded to perform the duties of the commission. He employed as surveyors Alexander Ralston and Elias Pym Fordham, and they formed a notable group. Harrison had been the first Lieutenant-Governor of Indiana. He was a man of artistic tastes, and for seven years after coming to Indiana, in 1808, had lived a hermit in a cabin on a bluff overlooking the Ohio River. Tradition says that this was because he had been jilted by Elizabeth Patterson, who married Jerome Bonaparte, younger brother of Napoleon. Ralston was a Scotchman, of some prominence as an engineer. He had assisted Major L'Enfant in laying out the City of Washington and had surveyed an estate in Arkansas for Aaron Burr, on account of which he was sometimes suspected of being implicated in Burr's conspiracy. Fordham was an Englishman, who came over with Birkbeck's Illinois colony, and who had studied engineering under George Stephenson, the inventor of the steam locomotive.

Plan of the City. Indianapolis, as then planned, included only what is now known as "the original mile square," i. e. the part of the city bounded by North, South, East and West streets. These streets, however, were not included in the plat, but were added later at the suggestion of "Uncle Jimmy" Blake, who argued that "fifty years later they would make a fine four mile drive around the city." The streets in the plat were as at present, except in the southeastern portion, where the regular squares were broken by two diagonal streets—North Carolina and South Carolina—running from Meridian to East street, and bounding the valley of Pogue's Run, as it then existed. The original street names have not been changed, except that in 1895 Mississippi street was changed to Senate avenue, and Tennessee street to Capitol avenue. Originally there were no alleys in the squares cut by the four diagonal avenues, and none of the alleys were named until 1831. At that time names were given to several of them which have since been changed. For example, what is now Pearl street was called "Cumberland;" Court street was "Potomac," and Adelaide was "Choptank."

In the center of the plat was the Governor's Circle, now Monument Place, which was reserved for a mansion for the Governor, and a brick building, about 50 feet square, was erected there in 1827, but it was never finished as a residence, and was used only for various public offices. It was torn down in 1857, and the material used in the building now standing at the southeast corner of Illinois and Market streets. Three of the squares cut by the diagonal avenues—those shaded on the plat—were reserved "for religious purposes," but were never put to such uses. They were dropped in 1831, when a new survey was made covering the entire donation. Where Indianapolis streets cross the lines of the donation it may be noticed that there



South Side of Washington St., looking East from Pennsylvania to Delaware St., 1854.



Same View.

INDIANA TRUST BLDG.

is a slight change in the direction of the street. This is due to the fact that in the surveys for the town plat no allowance was made for the variation of the magnetic needle, while in the United States surveys, outside of the donation lines, the true meridian is followed. The original Indianapolis streets bear about two and one-half degrees east of north, and south of east.

Sale of Lots. The sale of lots was advertised for the second Monday in October, 1821, but only one lot was sold on that day, the sale continuing through the week. At that time there were three "taverns" in Indianapolis, in addition to McCormick's. Matthias R. Nowland had one "on the west bank of the ravine" (the line of Missouri street) between Washington and Maryland streets; and here the sale of lots was held. Major Thomas Carter had established The Rosebush Tavern on the north side of Washington street east of Illinois. John Hawkins had opened The Eagle Tavern on the north side of Washington street between Meridian and Pennsylvania streets. All of these, as well as private residences, were filled with people who came to the sale, and many others camped out. Notwithstanding the crowd, many carrying money, there was no robbery or disturbance of any kind.

The highest price received for a lot was \$560. It was the one at the northwest corner of Delaware and Washington streets. The next highest was \$500, for the one at the northwest corner of Senate and Washington streets. The third was \$450 for the one at the northeast corner of Capitol and Washington. Most of the lots on Washington street between the State House and the Court House brought \$200 to \$300 each. The one at the southeast corner of Illinois and Washington brought \$325. In all, 314 lots were sold for a total of \$35,596.25, of which \$7,119.25 was paid in cash. But 161 of these lots were afterwards forfeited for failure to meet the deferred payments, and the total receipts for lots up to 1831 was less than \$35,000. In 1831 the donation lands, outside of the town plat, which had been divided into "outlots," were also put on sale, and the receipts for the next five years were nearly \$40,000. The entire receipts from the donation lands, up to 1871, when the last payments were made, were less than \$125,000.

The reason for the poor returns for the land was that the isolation of the place prevented its rapid population, together with the fact that sickness was very prevalent in 1821 and 1822. At one time in the fall of 1821, it is said that there were only three persons in the place who were not prostrated by ague or fever. There were three physicians then at Indianapolis: Drs. S. G. Mitchell, Livingston Dunlap and Isaac Coe, and Mitchell and Dunlap were soon stricken down, and Coe was kept going night and day, in his single-handed fight with disease.

Topographical Conditions. The early sickness was largely due to the fact that the land was heavily timbered, very flat, and poorly drained. The rainfall was heavy, and there were many swampy pools that bred mosquitos. Northeast of the town was an extensive swamp, later known as Fletcher's swamp, which in high water discharged its overflow through the town in what were known as "the ravines." The water ran southwesterly, crossing the L. E. & W. tracks near Fifteenth street, below which it divided. The east ravine struck New Jersey street at Walnut and followed the line of New Jersey street across Washington, emptying into Pogue's Run. The west ravine crossed Meridian street at Eleventh; Illinois street at St. Clair; cut through the present State House grounds, and emptied into the river just above Kingan's packing house. These ravines were raging torrents in high water, and made numerous stagnant pools in low water. In 1837 they had become such nuisances that the Legislature made Calvin Fletcher and Thomas Johnson commissioners to get rid of them. They did so by cutting



ODD FELLOWS BLDG.

North Side of Washington St., looking East from Pennsylvania to Delaware St , 1854.



Same View.

ODD FELLOWS BLDG.

the State Ditch, which ran southwesterly from Twentieth street and the L. E. & W. tracks to Nineteenth and Central; thence along the south line of Morton Place to Delaware street; thence north to the Fall Creek bottom land, and thence along its south border to Fall Creek at Twenty-second street.

This disposed of the trouble, except that three times afterward, in January, 1847, June, 1858, and June, 1875, the banks of the State Ditch gave way and the northern part of the city was flooded by the overflows. There was another swamp southeast of the old Deaf and Dumb Asylum, which discharged its overflow through a channel to the southwest, and then northwesterly near the line of Virginia avenue to Pogue's Run. This was known as "Virginia River," and was finally disposed of through the South street sewer. Another damp spot on the south side, which received considerable notice in the sixties, was "Lake McCarty," a large pond between Ray and Morris streets, near the J. M. & I. tracks, which was eventually drained through the Ray street sewer. During wet seasons, before there were bridges over the streams, Indianapolis was practically cut off from the remainder of the world by floods, especially in April and May, 1822, May, 1824, and March and April, 1826, when the mail carriers were unable to get into or out of the town.

Pioneer Life. The greatest natural obstacle that the first settlers had to overcome was the forest. A few of the trees were used for making buildings and fences, and the remainder had to be cleared away before any farming could be done. Fortunately, there was a natural "deadening" of 100 to 200 acres extending northeast from above Military Park to the neighborhood of Senate avenue and Fall Creek. The timber on this tract was mostly maple, which had been killed by "maple-borers," and the first settlers united in clearing out the undergrowth, which they used for a fence around "The Caterpillar Deadening," and made a common field of the tract. The soil was very fertile and produced ample crops with but little cultivation. Game was abundant. Panthers, wolves and wildcats did some damage and bears were occasionally found. The last bear recorded was killed near Morton Place in 1846. Deer were common and for several years venison was much cheaper than beef or pork. In 1821 wild turkeys sold for 12½ cents apiece. Wild pigeons were found in immense numbers in their migration seasons, and in the spring of 1822 were sold at 25 cents a bushel.

Squirrels were so numerous that they were veritable pests to the farmers, and occasionally they made migrations in droves that numbered thousands. Fish of the best quality were in great abundance in the streams. George W. Pitts stated that one day when the fish were running up through a break in McCormick's dam (just above Riverside Park), he threw out, with his hands, eighty-seven bass, ranging from one to five pounds in weight. Fishing was not an expert profession in those days. A "pole and line" and a few angle worms were all that was needed to secure "a mess of fish."

But the gifts of nature were the only commodities that were cheap, for a long time. Manufactured goods that were not "home-made" were brought in by wagon, or occasionally by flat boat, with much labor and expense. Consequently, "store clothes" were high priced, and linsey-woolsey and buckskin were very commonly used for clothing. As late as 1843 the county commissioners allowed Hervey Hindman "\$2 for making buckskin pants for paupers." Coffee, tea, hardware and all other commodities that had to be imported were costly. This stimulated home production of substitutes. On February 25, 1822, the Gazette listed the industrial forces of the new capital at "thirteen carpenters and joiners, four cabinet makers, eight blacksmiths, four boot and shoe makers, two tailors, one hatter, two tanners, one saddler, one cooper, four bricklayers, two merchants, seven houses of entertainment,



North Side of Washington St., looking East from Meridian to Pennsylvania St., 1854.



Same View.

KAHN BLDG.

three groceries, one schoolmaster, four physicians, one minister of the gospel, and three counselors at law."

Roads and Mails. The first roads to Indianapolis were merely roadways cut through the forest, with no grading, and with the stumps still standing. They made hard traveling at any time and in wet weather were almost impassable. There were no bridges for more than a dozen years and streams that could not be forded were crossed by ferries. Until 1822 the nearest postoffice was at Connersville, but on January 28 of that year the first number of the Indianapolis Gazette appeared and at that time all of the newspaper "dispatches" came by mail. The influence of the press was shown by a public meeting at Hawkins' tavern on January 30 at which it was decided to establish a private mail. The meeting elected Aaron Drake postmaster, and employed him to bring the mail from Connersville once a month. His first return with the mail made quite a jubilee, but his service did not last long, for Indianapolis was made a regular postoffice in February and Samuel Henderson, who was appointed postmaster, began his official duties on March 7. At first the mail came only by way of Connersville, but within a year there were weekly mails from Madison and Brookville, and fortnightly mails from Centerville, Lawrenceburgh and Washington. Postage was high as compared with the present rate, and was based on distance. It cost 37½ cents to send a letter from New England to Indianapolis; 25 cents from New York, and 12½ cents from Ohio.

Early Newspapers. The Gazette, which first appeared on January 28, 1822, was published by George Smith and his step-son, Nathaniel Bolton, later the husband of Sarah T. Bolton. It was printed in a log cabin at the corner of Maryland and Missouri streets, and was the only paper until March 7, 1823, when Harvey Gregg and Douglass Maguire began publishing the Western Censor and Emigrant's Guide, in a cabin on Washington street opposite the New York Store. The Gazette later became The Democrat, and still later The Sentinel. The Censor in 1825 became The Journal. These two papers were for many years the leading Democratic and Whig—later Republican—papers of Indiana. The Sentinel continued until 1906, its last number appearing on February 25 of that year. The Journal was consolidated in the summer of 1904 with The Star, which had been started on June 6, 1903, by George McCulloch and had bought the morning Associated Press franchise of The Sentinel.

The first number of The Indianapolis News appeared on December 7, 1869. It was owned and published by John H. Holliday, who continued in active control of it until 1892, when he retired on account of his health. The Sun was started on March 12, 1888, by five newspaper men from Cleveland, with Fred L. Purdy as editor. It was continued under that name until July, 1914, when it was bought by W. D. Boyce, of Chicago, and on July 20 its name was changed to The Indiana Times. There were several other papers that were elements of Indianapolis development. One was the Locomotive, started in 1845 by three apprentices in the Journal office. It died out, was revived in 1848, and for the next decade was an Indianapolis institution. Another notable paper was the Farmer and Gardener, started by Henry Ward Beecher in 1845. Another was The Common School Advocate, founded by Henry West, later Mayor of Indianapolis, in 1846. In 1856 the Indiana School Journal was started, with George B. Stone, then superintendent of the Indianapolis schools, as editor. Later this paper came under the control of Professor W. A. Bell, who edited it for thirty years. In 1900 it was consolidated with the Inland Educator, and is now published as The Educator-Journal. Two weekly papers that are remembered by many Indianapolis people were The Herald, edited by George Harding, and The People, edited by Enos B. Reed.



South Side of Washington St., looking East from Meridian to Pennsylvania St., 1854.



MERCHANTS NAT'L BANK BLDG,

L. S. AYRES & CO.'S BLDG,

Same View.

Marion County Organized. By an act of January 9, 1821, Governor Jennings was directed to appoint two justices of the peace for Indianapolis, and he appointed John Maxwell and Jacob Crumbaugh, who were the first officials at this place. Maxwell resigned and James McIlvain was appointed in his place. McIlvain had his office in a twelve-foot cabin at Meridian and Ohio streets, on the site of the old City Library building. There was doubt as to the legality of these appointments, as the Constitution provided only for the election of justices for townships, and there were no townships. A meeting held at Hawkins' tavern, in the fall of 1821, sent James Blake and Dr. S. G. Mitchell to Corydon to secure county organization. They succeeded, and the law organizing Marion County was adopted December 31, 1821.

The county was twenty miles square, as at present, but a still larger tract, to the northeast, covering the settlements on Fall Creek and White River as far east as Anderson, was added to Marion County for governmental purposes, the inhabitants having "all the privileges of citizens of said County of Marion." For judicial purposes the new county was added to the Fifth Judicial Circuit, of which William Watson Wick was appointed judge by Governor Jennings. Under the law at that time, when a new county was to be organized the Governor appointed a sheriff, who called and held an election, appointing all the election officers, administering oaths, receiving returns, canvassing the vote, and issuing certificates of election. To this position Hervey Bates, of Connersville, was appointed by Governor Jennings.

The First Election. On February 22, 1822, Sheriff Bates issued his proclamation for an election, to be held on April 1. The designated voting places were the houses of John Carr at Indianapolis, John Finch, near Conner's Station; John Paige, at Strawtown; John Berry, at Anderson, and William McCartney, at Pendleton. The campaign had begun in December, and by tradition it was a decidedly wet campaign. The contending parties were known as "Kentucky" and "Whitewater," and were supposed to represent the localities from which the settlers came. In reality "Whitewater" was the local representative of the Jennings party in the State, and it was triumphant in the election. There were 336 votes cast in the county, of which 224 were at Indianapolis. The highest vote was 217 for James M. Ray for clerk. James McIlvain and Eliakim Harding were elected associate circuit judges; Joseph C. Reed, recorder, and John McCormick, John T. Osborn and William McCartney, county commissioners.

First County Commissioners' Session. The newly elected commissioners met on April 15 at the house of John Carr, which was on Delaware street, just north of Washington, and which was "the seat of government" until public buildings were erected. Their first act was to appoint Daniel Yandes county treasurer, and approve his bond. They next divided the county into nine townships, substantially as at present, but for governmental purposes temporarily put them in four groups, known as Washington-Lawrence, Center-Warren, Decatur-Perry-Franklin, and Pike-Wayne. They provided for ten justices of the peace, however, one for each township, with one extra for Indianapolis. The territory outside of Marion County proper was divided into four townships, including severally the settlements at Anderson, Pendleton, Strawtown and Conner's station. The election for justices of the peace was held on May 11 and Wilkes Reagan, Lismund Basye and Obed Foote were elected for Center-Warren.

On April 17 the commissioners adopted a seal, with the words, "Marion County Seal" around a star. This was never used, but on May 14 a pair of scales over a plough and a sheaf of wheat was substituted for the star.



North Side of Washington Street, between Meridian and Illinois Streets, 1854.



Same View.

MERCHANTS HEAT AND LIGHT CO.'S BUILDING

This seal was used until 1841, when the scales and the plough and sheaf were replaced by "the engraving of a basket of fruit and likewise the representation of a Berkshire pig." On September 27, 1822, the circuit court adopted a seal with the same design of scales, plough and sheaf, but later the plough and sheaf were dropped, and now only the scales appear.

The commissioners also fixed the ferry rates for crossing White River, at Washington street, ranging from 62½ cents for a four-horse wagon, to 2 cents for each head of hogs or sheep, and 6½ cents for a person. They fixed tavern rates at 12½ cents for a half pint of whisky, a quart of cider or beer, a night's lodging, or a gallon of corn or oats, and 25 cents for a meal, a half pint of imported rum, brandy, gin or wine, a quart of porter or cider wine, or a feed of hay for a horse.

First Tax Rate. On May 13, 1822, the commissioners met again and their first work was fixing the tax rates. At that time State taxes were imposed only on farm lands and bank stock, and these could not be taxed by the counties. The commissioners levied a tax of 10 cents on \$100 of appraised value of town lots, and a poll tax of 50 cents. The personal property taxes were 37½ cents for a horse, 25 cents for an ox, \$1 for a two-wheeled "pleasure carriage," \$1.25 for a four-wheeled carriage, 25 cents for a silver watch, 50 cents for a gold watch, \$6 for a ferry and \$10 for a tavern. The last two were license taxes, and the tavern tax was a liquor license, nobody being authorized to sell intoxicating liquors except tavern keepers.

First Court House and Jail. On the same day the sheriff was directed to let the "clearing" of the Court House square to the lowest bidder, in preparation for the Court House. Four months later Earl Pearce and Samuel Hyde were paid \$59 for cutting and removing the trees on the square, although they left two hundred sugar trees remaining for a "grove." The Legislature had appropriated \$8,000 for building the Court House, to be suitable for a State House until the State House was built. Plans were prepared by John E. Baker and James Paxton and on September 3 the contract was awarded to them for \$13,996. It was a two-story building, forty-five feet front, facing Washington street, and sixty feet deep. On the lower floor, at the rear, was the courtroom, or hall of representatives, 40½ feet square. Above it on the second floor, was the senate chamber, or second court-room, 41½ by 25 feet. The contract also covered the furnishing. It was completed and accepted January 7, 1825, the Legislature having appropriated the additional \$5,996. It also served for sessions of the federal courts and Supreme court, and for public meetings of various kinds. After nearly half-a-century of service it was torn down to make place for the present Court House.

The first jail was built on the northwest corner of the Court House square, in 1822, pursuant to directions of the commissioners at this same session. It was a two-story structure, built of logs twelve inches square. The only opening in the sides of the lower story was a window one foot square, with iron bars. The upper story was reached by a ladder, and in its floor was a trap door, through which the prisoners passed down another ladder to the "dungeon." This jail lasted until 1833, when it was burned down by a negro who was stopping there, and who narrowly escaped incinerating himself. The county then built a brick jail east of the Court House on Alabama street. It was 46 by 20 feet in size, and very strongly built. The criminals were kept on the lower floor and the upper floor was divided between the jailer's family and the debtor's prison. At that time the law allowed imprisonment for debt, but prior to the building of this jail, as there was



South Side of Washington Street, looking East from Illinois to Meridian Street, 1854.



Same View.

OCCIDENTAL BUILDING

no satisfactory place of imprisonment, debtors had been kept "on the bounds," i. e. debtors were not allowed to go east of East street, or north of New York street—from the corner of New York and Meridian the "bounds" line ran south to Ohio, west to Illinois, south to Washington, east to Meridian, south to Georgia, east to North Carolina, and northeast to East. The prisoner had to give bond that he would remain "a true prisoner" to be confined in this way.

The second jail was out of date in 1853, and a new stone jail was built on the northeast corner of the Court House square. This was used until 1891, and was the scene of the only executions that ever occurred in Marion County—William Merrick and John Achey on January 29, 1879; Louis Guetig on September 29, 1879, and Robert Phillips on April 8, 1886. In 1891 the present jail was decided on, and it was built at a cost of \$150,000.

The First School. In 1821 the settlers got together and built a log school house on the point between Kentucky avenue and Illinois street. Joseph C. Reed was the first teacher. He was elected county recorder in April, 1822, and there is no record of any other school until April, 1824, when Rice B. Lawrence and his wife opened a school in the new Presbyterian church. Mr. Lawrence died four months later, but his wife continued the school for about a year. In November, 1826, Ebenezer Sharpe opened the Indianapolis Academy, which was the principal school of the town until the establishment of the county seminary in 1834.

Religious Beginnings. Most of the first settlers of Indianapolis were of a sober-minded and generally religious class, probably for the reason that there was nothing here to attract any other class. There were religious meetings in their cabins before there were any church buildings, and itinerant preachers always had congregations with little reference to sectarian affiliations. Who preached the first sermon is not certain. Claim is made for Rev. Resin Hammond, a Methodist, who preached at Isaac Wilson's cabin in the spring of 1821. Rev. John McClung preached here at about the same time, and he returned in the early fall and became the first resident clergyman, locating near the present fair grounds, where he died on August 18, 1823. Rev. Ludwell G. Haines held an open air meeting in August, 1821. The Baptists organized the first church on October 10, 1822. Mrs. Calvin Fletcher mentions several sermons that she heard in the fall of 1821, and states that the first sermon preached in the Governor's Circle was on May 12, 1822, by Rev. David C. Proctor, a Presbyterian.

In the fall of 1821, Rev. William Cravens was sent here by the Missouri Methodist Conference to organize a circuit, and in November, 1822, Rev. James Scott located at Indianapolis, in charge of the circuit. He was in charge of the first camp meeting in this neighborhood, which began on September 13, 1822, and lasted for four days. The first Presbyterian church was organized on July 5, 1823, at Caleb Scudder's cabinet shop, on Washington street, opposite the State House. They built the first church, a small one-story building, on Pennsylvania street, opposite Keith's theater. The entrance was on the side away from the street. This building was also used for a school.

First Sunday School. Dr. Isaac Coe, an elder of the Presbyterian church, organized a Bible class in February, 1822, which met at his house, and was active in organizing a Sunday school, which held its first meeting on April 6, 1823. This was a union Sunday school, and several of the active workers were not church members. It was of great value to Indianapolis in an educational way. The younger pupils were taught to read and spell, and the chief work of the pupils was memorizing verses from the Bible. To



BATES HOUSE (NOW CLAYPOOL HOTEL)

North Side of Washington St., looking West from Illinois to Capitol Ave., 1854.



Same View.

CLAYPOOL HOTEL

stimulate the memorizing, books from the Sunday school library were loaned as rewards to the diligent. The Sunday school was one of the most popular institutions of the place, and there was but one in the town until 1828, when the Methodists organized a separate school. Outside of the town, however, Sunday schools had sprung up, until, in 1829, there were 18 of them in the county.

Fourth of July Celebrations. The first Fourth of July, 1821, was celebrated by the young people of the place, who borrowed a keel boat that had come up the river, and went up to Anderson's spring for a picnic. Anderson's spring, which still flows, is at the foot of the bluff on the west side of White River below Emmerich's grove. In 1822 there was a formal celebration, opening with a sermon by Rev. John McClung, followed by the reading of the Declaration of Independence by Judge Wick; Washington's Inaugural Address, by Squire Obed Foote; Washington's Farewell Address by John Hawkins; prayer and benediction by Rev. Robert Brenton, and winding up with a dinner with numerous toasts. Thereafter the celebration was a custom and it was usual to form a procession which marched to the place of celebration.

In 1828 the Sunday schools took part in the procession as organizations, and thereafter they were the chief factors in the celebration, as may be seen from the following formation of the procession in 1829:

1. Artillery.
2. Ladies and Female Teachers.
3. Four Female Teachers and Banner.
4. Female Scholars, Smallest in Front.
5. Music.
6. Four Male Teachers and Banner.
7. Male scholars, smallest in front.
8. Two Clergymen, Reader and Orator.
9. Superintendents, Teachers, etc.
10. Citizens, four abreast."

This custom was kept up until 1857, the procession usually breaking up at the State House square, where rusk and water were issued to the youthful wayfarers. The militia and the fire companies were also features of the parade.

First Session of Court. The first session of the Circuit Court in Marion County began on September 26, 1822, before the Court House was built. The court opened at the cabin of John Carr, but, as it was too small, adjourned to that of Jacob Crumbaugh, justice of the peace, at Market and Missouri streets, after the lawyers present had been admitted to practice. Calvin Fletcher was appointed prosecuting attorney. A grand jury was impanelled and returned twenty-two indictments, for selling liquor without license and other misdemeanors. There were no felony indictments in the first two years of the county.

The court next fixed the prison bounds for debtors as mentioned, and then proceeded to naturalize Richard Good, who was described as "lately from Cork, in the Kingdom of Ireland," which would indicate Sinn Fein affiliation. An interesting feature of the session was the indictment of Daniel Yandes, Andrew Wilson, John McCormick and William Foster, all millers, for obstructing navigation in White River. The defendants showed that their dams were only "wing dams," which left open channels for boats. Foster and McCormick were convicted and fined one cent each; then Yandes and Wilson were acquitted, after which the court suspended sentence as to the others. When the court adjourned it allowed Crumbaugh \$7.50 for the use of his house, as he was not a profiteer.



South Side of Washington St., looking West from Illinois to Capitol Ave., 1854.



Same View.

First Theater. The year 1823 came to a dramatic close with a theatrical performance at Carter's tavern on the evening of December 31. It was given by "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," whose identity is not fully established, although it has been thought that Smith may have been "Old Sol Smith," who was an uncle to Sol Smith Russell, and was the pioneer theatrical manager of the Ohio valley. They presented "The Jealous Lovers" and "Lord, What a Snow Storm in May and June." Nathaniel Bolton, who was present, says that Mrs. Smith also sang "The Star-Spangled Banner," and danced "a hornpipe blindfolded amongst eggs."

Indian Neighbors. There were no Indian troubles at Indianapolis or in the immediate vicinity. The Indian "town" nearest the place consisted of two or three cabins on White River at the line between Marion and Hamilton counties. This was sometimes called "the Lower Delaware town," and sometimes "Bruettstown," from a French half-breed Indian doctor named Brouillette, who lived there. Under the treaty of St. Marys the Delaware Indians were given until 1821 to remove, and after their removal the Miamis and stragglers from other tribes hunted in unsettled parts of the New Purchase and occasionally brought game to Indianapolis for sale. There was a worthless fellow called Wyandotte John, who lived in a hollow log on the river bank at Indianapolis, but he made no trouble. One day a drunken Delaware Indian tried to frighten Mrs. John McCormick, but explained that he was joking when her husband appeared.

Trouble was threatened at one time, on account of the brutal murder of nine Indians, near Pendleton, by five white men. The crime was condemned by everybody, and the Indians were promised that justice should be done. The criminals were arrested, and three of them were hanged for their offense. Representatives of the Indians attended the execution, and were satisfied with the reparation. In fact they seemed more shocked by the hanging than by the murder of their kinsmen, and, according to tradition, one of them said: "Indian want no more white man weighed."

Moving the Capital. The Constitution of 1816 made Corydon the capital of the State until 1825 "and until removed by law." Naturally, the Corydon people wanted the capital as long as possible, and southwestern Indiana was with them. The "Whitewater" party favored speedy removal, but was not strong enough to control until legislators were elected from the New Purchase. By act of January 7, 1823, Marion County was included in new senatorial and representative districts, and at the August election James Paxton, colonel of the Fortieth regiment of militia, in which Marion County militia was included, was chosen representative, and James Gregory of Shelby County, senator. At the next session of the Legislature a law was passed requiring the State government to be in operation at Indianapolis on January 10, 1825, and this meant the meeting of the Legislature for that year, which began in January. The opposition, led by Dennis Pennington, tried to prevent removal until December, 1825, but lost by one vote. On February 20, 1825, the grateful people of Indianapolis gave a supper to Paxton and Gregory at Washington hall, which was a new tavern, where the New York Store now stands, belonging to James Blake and Samuel Henderson.

The actual moving of the State offices was entrusted to Samuel Merrill, treasurer of state. He disposed of the surplus furniture in November, 1824, and started to Indianapolis with four four-horse wagons, which carried all the papers and records, the money in the treasury, the press and "office" of the State printer, and the families of himself and John Douglass, the State printer. The journey of 160 miles over bad roads took two weeks, although



Pennsylvania Street, Looking North from Washington Street, 1856.



Same View,

ODD FELLOWS BUILDING

the traveling was best at that time of year. Mr. Merrill's bill for the removal was \$65.55, with \$9.50 additional for moving the State library. The Legislature, however, very properly voted Mr. Merrill \$100 for his services. On arrival at Indianapolis, part of the State offices were installed in the new Court House, and part in rented quarters. The Legislature of 1825, the first that met at Indianapolis, appropriated \$1,000 to build an office for the auditor of State, and an office and residence for the treasurer of State, and this building was erected at the southwest corner of Washington and Capitol avenue. It was a two-story brick building, and was the first State building at Indianapolis.

Early State Buildings. The second State building was a ferry house at Washington street and the river, built in 1826 by Asahel Dunning, the lessee of the ferry, and paid for out of the rentals. In 1827 an appropriation of \$500 was made for building an office for the clerk of the Supreme court, on the Court House square, and one of \$4,000 for building the Governor's mansion in the Circle. In 1831 enough money was in the treasury to justify starting a State House, and provision was made for one, not to cost over \$60,000. James Blake was made commissioner to advertise for plans, and to secure stone for the foundation. At the session of 1832 the plan submitted by Ithiel Town, the most notable American architect of the period, was adopted, and Gov. Noble, Morris Morris and Samuel Merrill were appointed commissioners to superintend the construction of the building.

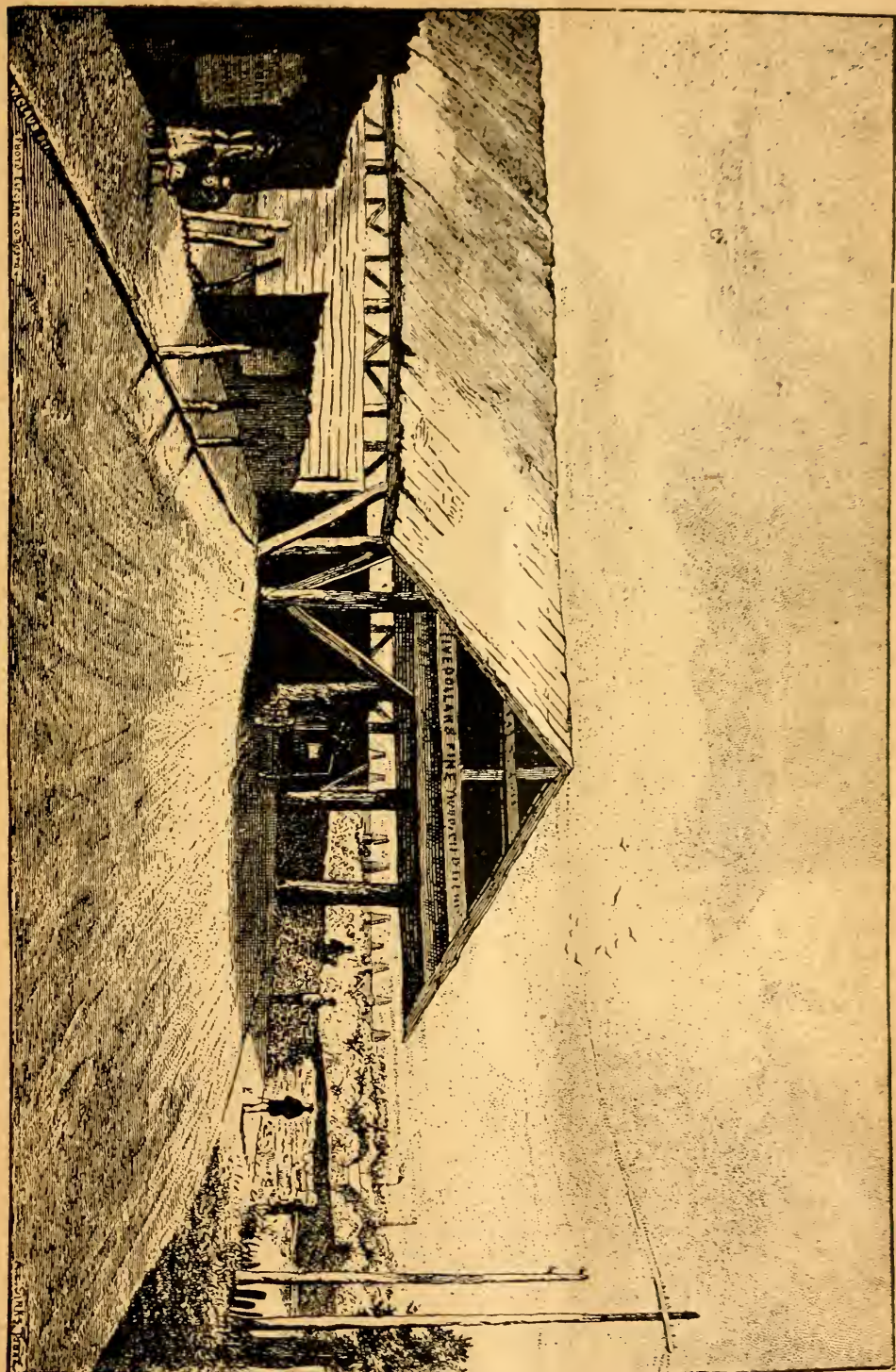
The State House was completed in December, 1835, in time for the meeting of the Legislature in the following January. It was handsome in appearance, but not very substantial. The foundation was of rather soft limestone, and the superstructure was partly of brick and partly of lath-covered wood-work, all of which was coated with stucco.

This State House was about 200 feet in length and 100 feet in width, with halls for the Senate and House on the second floor, together with rooms



Governor's Mansion that stood in the Circle.

Old National Road Bridge. (Over White River, Indianapolis.)



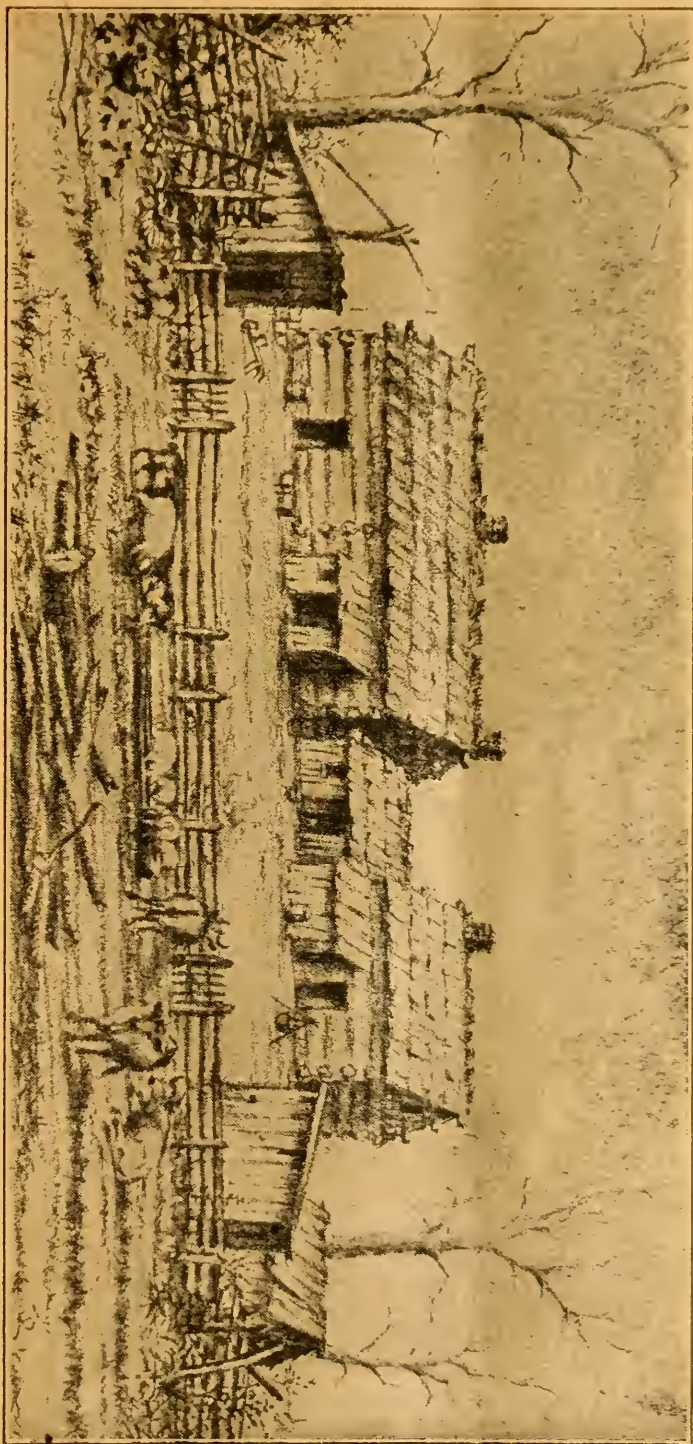


City Hall.

for the Supreme Court. On the lower floor were the State library and other state offices, except those of the auditor and treasurer, which remained in their special building across Washington street until 1857, when it was abandoned. By 1867 the State House was so overcrowded and dilapidated that a new building was erected in place of the old Treasurer's building. It was a substantial brick building, into which moved the Supreme Court and all the State offices except those of Governor and the State library. This arrangement continued until 1877, when provision was made for the present capitol.

Town Government. There was no town organization in Indianapolis until 1832. The general law of the State provided that the county commissioners could incorporate a town, and call an election for trustees. On September 9, 1832, the county commissioners declared the town incorporated, and ordered an election on September 29. John Wilkins, Henry P. Coburn, John G. Brown, Samuel Henderson and Samuel Merrill were elected trustees. They appointed Isaac N. Heylin, clerk; Obed Foote, treasurer; Josiah W. Davis, assessor, and Glidden True, marshal and tax collector. This form of government continued until 1836 when the town re-incorporated under a special charter, which differed from the general law chiefly in giving the trustees greater police powers. After two years' experience, still greater local powers were desired, and the town was granted a new charter, which continued in force until city government was adopted in 1847.

The National Road. The National Road had been slowly advancing to the west through Ohio. In 1827 it was definitely located through Indiana, and in 1828 contracts were let for cutting the roadway, grading and building bridges. The contract for the bridge over White River at Indianapolis was let in 1831 and the bridge was finished in 1834. There was never enough money appropriated to macadamize the road through Indiana and what was available was used in macadamizing a few miles west from Richmond,



First "Crazy" Asylum, Indianapolis



Monument Place Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument.





City Building.

and a few miles east and west from Indianapolis. The road ran through Washington street, and was the first real street improvement in the place. This occurred in 1837, and it started a movement for improvement which resulted in an ordinance for grading and graveling the street outside of the macadam roadway, and assessing the cost to the abutting property. It was at this time that the sidewalks on Washington street were made twenty feet in width.

The Canal. The chief benefits that were expected to accrue to Indianapolis from the internal improvement system of 1836 were to come through the Central Canal and the Indianapolis and Madison railroad. The canal was planned to run from a point on the Wabash and Erie canal to Muncie, and thence down the valley of White River to its mouth, thence to Evansville. Work was begun in sections and the only part completed and put in operation was some seven miles, from Broad Ripple to Indianapolis. The line of the canal was as at present, except that at the bend above Market street there was a stone lock, below which the canal continued, on the line of Missouri street, to the river bottom at about Kansas street. At this point there were two wooden locks taking it to the level of the bottom lands.

The arm of the canal extending west, below Military Park, was known as "the hydraulic," and originally it had two extensions, one to the north and one to the south, on the line of Bright street. From these "basins" water power was furnished to a number of mills as soon as the canal was opened in the summer of 1839. At the north end of the north basin was a grist mill operated by an overshot wheel. On the south basin and the lower level were the Caledonia paper mill, the Carlisle and Gibson flour mills, the Sheets paper mill, the Merritt woolen mill, and the Chandler & Taylor plant, which then used water power. The water power proved so unreliable on account of breaks in the canal that it was finally abandoned by the

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Tomlinson Hall and Market House

mills. The State expended \$1,600,000 on the Central Canal and when it was ordered sold to the highest bidder in 1850, all of it in Marion County brought \$2,245. After that time it was little used except for bringing cord-wood from points north of the city, and flour from the mill at Broad Ripple. It was also used by picnic parties, who went to Golden Hill on the scows used for transportation. It was finally purchased by the Indianapolis Water Company, and is now the chief source of the city's water supply, the water being purified in the filtration plant near Fall Creek. It may be noted that the somewhat boisterous class of workmen brought here in the construction of the National Road and the Canal were the cause of the demand for stronger town government in 1836 and 1838.

The First Railroads. The State began work on the Madison railroad in 1838, but had completed only 28 miles north from Madison when it abandoned the enterprise and turned the property over to a company in February, 1843. It crept northward slowly, reaching Edinburg in 1846, and the first train entering Indianapolis on October 1, 1847. Spalding's North American Circus reached the city on the same day, and between the two Indianapolis had one of the most hilarious days in its history. The depot of this road was located on South street, between Delaware and Pennsylvania, which was then rather "out of town," and was reached by wagons and hacks which had to cross the broad and swampy valley of Pogue's Run. The railroad, however, made a revolution in conditions at Indianapolis, reducing the prices of all imported goods, and increasing the prices of all exported products. It was also of great importance because it made possible the construction of railroads from Indianapolis as an initial point.

Additional roads quickly followed under these conditions. The "Bee Line" was opened to Pendleton, 28 miles, in December, 1850, and in December, 1852, to Union City, where it joined the Bellefontaine road, with which it



Marion County Court House.

was later consolidated. The Peru road was completed to Noblesville on March 11, 1851. The road to Terre Haute, 73 miles, was completed in May, 1852. The road to Lafayette was completed in December, 1852. The road to Richmond was completed in December, 1853. Meanwhile the road from Jeffersonville had been completed to Edinburg in 1852, from which point it used the Madison tracks; and the road from Lawrenceburg reached Indianapolis in October, 1853. The union tracks, connecting these roads, were laid in 1850, and the Union Depot was opened for use on September 28, 1853. The Union Depot was planned by Gen. T. A. Morris, and was originally 420 feet long and 120 feet wide. In 1866 it was widened to 200 feet and a dining hall was added. It was used until 1887, when it was removed to make room for the new passenger station.

Mexican War. Indianapolis had its first touch of real war in 1846. The State militia had been represented here from the first. In 1826 an artillery company was formed, with James Blake as captain, and obtained a small cannon from the government. This was thereafter known locally as "The Artillery." In 1832 the militia were called out for the Black Hawk war, and some 300 gathered at Indianapolis, whence they left for the battle-field under the command of Col. Alexander W. Russell, and guided by Wm. Conner. They were mounted and armed in frontier fashion with rifles and tomahawks. They got as far as Chicago and then marched back, the war being over. For the future they were known as "The Bloody Three Hundred."

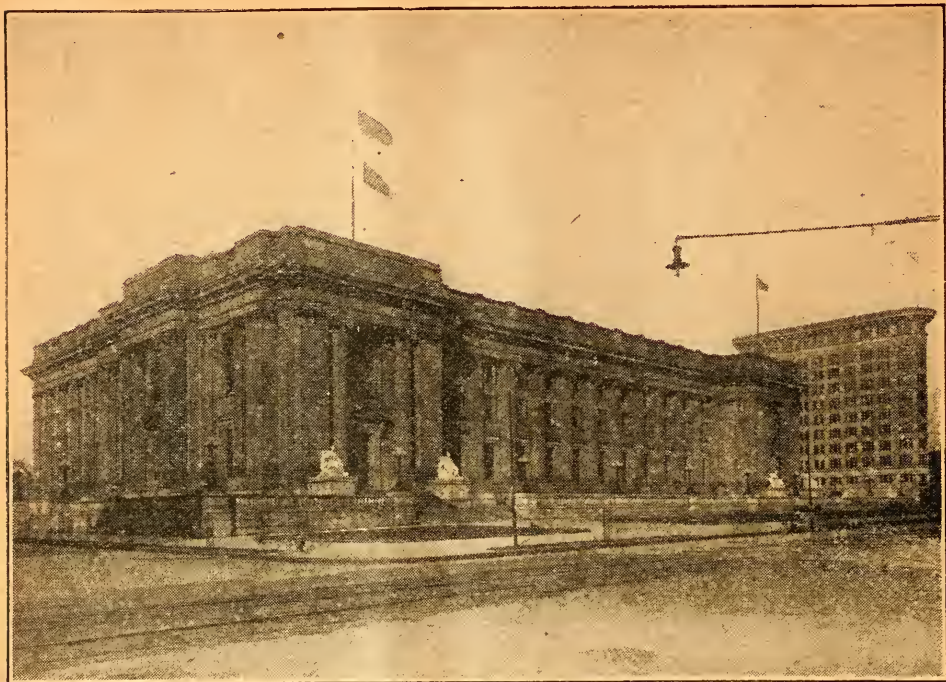
After that military training lost interest and was little in evidence, except on Fourth of July, until 1837. In that year a number of young men organized the Marion Guards, commonly known as "the Grays," on account of their uniforms. Their imposing appearance aroused rivalry, and in 1842 the "Marion Riflemen" organized. They were not quite so aristocratic, wearing blue hunting shirts, and were popularly known as "The Arabs." Both or-



State Cápitol Building.

ganizations had become decadent when the call came for volunteers in the spring of 1846; but Lew Wallace, who had belonged to the Rifles, decided to raise a company, and when he paraded the streets with fife and drum and a transparency inscribed "For Mexico. Fall in!" members of both the old organizations joined in, and in three days the company was full. James P. Drake was elected captain—later colonel of the First Indiana Regiment—and the company left amid public acclaim, after being presented a flag by Sarah T. Bolton on behalf of the ladies of the city. None of the Indiana troops saw a large amount of active service in the war, being assigned chiefly to guard duty. Half a dozen of the Indianapolis boys fell victims to disease; but the only body brought home for burial was that of Capt. Trustin B. Kinder, who fell at Buena Vista. He was buried with military honors, and the largest funeral known in Indianapolis up to that time.

State Institutions. In its earlier years the State did not provide for defectives. It was led to do so by the medical profession, learning that insanity was a curable disease in many cases. In 1842 Dr. John Evans and Dr. Isaac Fisher of Attica petitioned the legislature to establish an insane asylum. The legislature of 1843 took preliminary steps for caring for the insane and educating the deaf and dumb, with supplementary legislation following. Square 22 of the original town plat, which had been reserved for a State hospital, was sold, and the proceeds used for the insane asylum, together with a special tax. The Bolton farm at Mt. Jackson was purchased and the first buildings of the Central Insane Hospital were completed in 1848. The deaf and dumb school was in rented quarters until 1850, when the building at Washington street and Arsenal avenue was occupied. The school was removed to its present site in 1907. Instruction for the blind was first given in a private school by William Willard. The State took up the work in 1845 and the building for the school was completed in 1853. This building, which still stands, was planned by John R. Elder, of Indianapolis; but his plans were revised by Francis Costi-



Federal Building. U. S. Court House and Post Office.

gan, a Madison architect, who added the front steps and the cupola to the building.

City Government. Indianapolis became a city in 1847. This was chiefly the result of a law and order movement, caused by the element that was brought by the approaching railroad, and the desire for a stronger executive. The charter also corrected an injustice of taxation, which in some mysterious way had been restricted to the original mile square in the old charter. Incidentally it provided for free schools. Before that time the public provided only the school house and the pupils paid tuition. The charter was subject to the vote of the people, and at the special election on March 27 it was adopted by a vote of 449 to 19. The free school section, which was voted on separately, was adopted by 406 to 28.

Samuel Henderson was elected first Mayor of Indianapolis. The new Council on June 7, 1847, adopted the city seal—an eagle perched on a globe with a scale in his beak—and then entered on a mild course of public improvement in the line of grading and graveling the principal streets. The city was conducted under this charter until 1853, when it went under the general State law, and so continued until 1891.

School Development. The only difference between public and private schools in the early days was that the private schools supplied their own school houses and were not supervised by officials. The central feature of the public school system was the county seminary. That for Marion county was built on the southwest corner of University Square, which had been leased from the State, and the school was opened on September 1, 1834. The pupils paid tuition, and it was for boys only. Girls were admitted to district schools, and after that they attended "seminaries" or did without. There were very good schools for girls in Indianapolis—Mrs. Tichenor's in 1830, Miss Hooker's in 1834, and then the church schools. The Presbyterians began with one conducted by the Misses Axtell in 1837. The Episcopalians followed in 1839 with a school taught



Public Library Building

by Rev. Samuel Johnson. The Methodists opened "McLean Seminary" in 1850 with Rev. Thos. Lynch in charge. The Baptists opened "The Indianapolis Female Institute," where Shortridge High School now stands, in 1859.

Under the Constitution of 1851 free schools were provided and girls had the same privileges as boys. The Seminary building was used for a high school until 1858. The Indianapolis schools took on new life when A. C. Shortridge was made superintendent in 1863. The high school was then installed in the old Beecher church at the northwest corner of Circle and Market streets. It remained there until 1870, when it went to the old Baptist Seminary building.

Volunteer Fire Companies. The first fire company in Indianapolis was organized in 1826. It had no apparatus but ladders and leather buckets. In 1835, as there were no ladders long enough to reach the roof of the new State House, the legislature provided that if the people of Indianapolis would subscribe half the cost of a fire engine the State would pay the other half, purchase twenty-five buckets and four long ladders and build a house for the engine. This was accepted and the engine house was built in the Governor's Circle, on the north side, just west of Meridian street. An engine was promptly purchased and named "The Marion." In 1840 a second engine was bought and christened "The Good Intent." The company then divided, part of them organizing the Independent Relief Company and taking the "Good Intent" to a house on Meridian street south of Washington. In 1843 a hook and ladder company was organized. In 1849 the Western Liberties Company was organized on the west side. In the same year a number of boys, who were too young to get into the regular companies, organized the "O. K. Bucket Company." In 1852 a number of Germans organized the Invincible Company and an engine called "The Victory" was bought for them. In 1855 the Union Company was organized on the south side, and an engine called "The Spirit of Seventy-Six" was bought for them.



Coliseum Building at Fair Grounds.

The fire companies became very influential political organizations and were rather free and easy in their fire service. In 1859, steam fire engines having come into use, the city decided to have a paid fire company with steam fire engines, and the volunteer hand engine companies were disbanded. A number of the members, however, went into the paid department.

The Civil War. The opening of the Civil War found Indiana as unprepared as the rest of the country. Governor Morton engaged in preparation with great energy. Anticipating war he had obtained from the national government all the militia equipment coming to the State. He appointed Robert Dale Owen agent for the State to purchase arms and supplies, and he expended about \$900,000 for these purposes. As ammunition could not be purchased in quantities an arsenal was started on the square north of the State House for its manufacture. This was so successful and of such value in supplying other troops, as well as those of Indiana, that in 1863 the United States bought the tract now occupied by the Technical High School and took over the arsenal work.

Naturally the war activities of the State centered at Indianapolis. The State fair grounds (now Morton Place) were taken for a camp for recruits—later for a prison for rebel prisoners. The unfinished City Hospital was taken for a military hospital. The Sanitary Fair, to raise funds for special supplies for the soldiers, took the place of ordinary social functions; but it was only one of the activities of the Ladies' Protective Association. Camps Carrington, Sullivan and Burnside Barracks were occupied by coming and going troops. With all this, and the activities of the Sanitary Commission, the Soldiers' Home, the preparations to repulse Morgan's raid, and various other things, the city was almost on a military basis.

There were four militia companies in the city at the opening of the war—the "Grays," the "Arabs," the Independent Zouaves and the Zouave Guards. These went out with the Eleventh Indiana, a zouave regiment, under Col. Lew

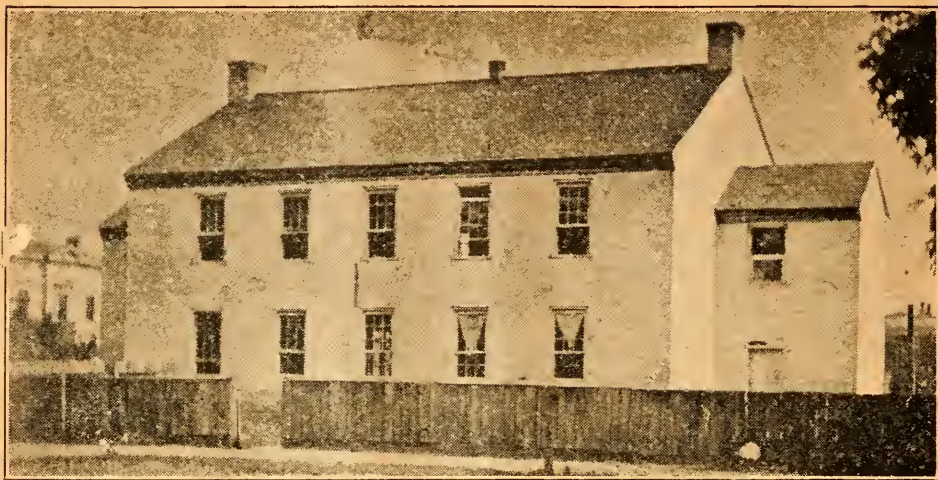


Lockerbie Street—Where the Hoosier Poet, James Whitcomb Riley, Lived and Died.

Wallace, in the three months' service. The Turners had a military company of their own, which enlisted en masse and went into camp two days after the President's call for troops. To Indianapolis the war began with Lincoln's speech from the Bates House balcony on February 12, 1861, and ended when his body lay in state in the corridor of the State House on April 30, 1865.

Business Development. The early business problem of Indianapolis was getting goods from the outside world into the town and getting the produce of this vicinity to the outside world. Most of the importing was by wagon over very bad roads; but part of it, and most of the exporting, were by flatboats on White river. Flatboats not only went to New Orleans from this point but also went from points 130 miles above here. If White river were in Europe it would be navigated by steamboats today. From Indianapolis to its mouth is 285 miles, and the fall of the river in that distance is only 260 feet. If the gravel bars were dredged out and put on the roads a few dams would make the river practically navigable.

The exports were chiefly agricultural products, and their manufactures. Hay was baled in large quantities for the New Orleans trade. Pork packing began in 1834 for the same purpose and later developed into one of the city's most important industries. It is not generally known that summer pork packing originated here. The Kingans in 1863 built here what was then the largest pork house in the world. At that time pork could be packed only in freezing weather. One of their employes, George W. Stockman, of an old Lawrenceburg family, conceived the idea of artificial freezing, based on the fact that cold air is heavier than warm air; and by a series of vats filled with ice and salt, through which tubes passed, the first on the top floor and ranging to the basement, succeeded in cooling the air so that it would freeze the meat when blown on it by a rotary blower. By this system Kingan's packed 69,000 hogs in the summer of 1871. The system was introduced elsewhere and the ammonia



Marion County Seminary in University Park, 1834.

process of freezing was invented. A revolution was made in the industry and it was one of the most important industrial revolutions in the history of the world.

The first extensive attempt at manufacturing was "the Steam Mill," opened in 1832, which failed chiefly because there was no market for its product. There was a second advance in manufacture after the coming of the canal, as stated above. The permanent growth of manufactures and of wholesale trade began after the coming of the railroad in 1847. The first business organization was a Merchants' Exchange in 1848, which was reorganized as the Board of Trade in 1853. The first State Fair was held in 1852 in what is now Military Park. In 1872, after the fair grounds had been moved to what is now Morton Place, an exposition was held in a building on Nineteenth street erected for that purpose, and this was repeated for the three years succeeding.

The City Charter. Early in 1890 the Commercial Club was organized, and in the summer it held a paving exposition. Interest in better streets was general. In March the Board of Trade adopted a resolution for a joint committee to secure a law for a Board of Public Works and other needed legislation. It appointed Jas. A. Wildman and S. T. Bowen in addition to its president, Geo. G. Tanner. The Commercial Club appointed A. L. Mason, Samuel E. Morss and Granville S. Wright. The city's committee was Mayor Thos. L. Sullivan, Isaac J. Thalman and William Wesley Woollen. This committee recommended a new city charter; and it prepared one which was adopted with slight change and is still in effect, with some amendments that do not affect its general principles.

There may be flaws in the city charter, but it is unquestionable that the efficient government made possible by it is the cause of the rapid improvement of the city under its provisions. The improved streets, the sewers, the parks, and other things that make Indianapolis a modern city, simply did not exist before the city charter was adopted. The present generation has been educated to a higher standard of municipal living, and it is a certainty that the future of the city will be one of progress in those things that make a city desirable for residence and business.

INDIANAPOLIS AT PRESENT



INDIANAPOLIS is the largest inland city on the American continent and one of the most important railroad centers in this country. It is, too, one of the handsomest cities, and one of the most prosperous and progressive. It is the commercial, industrial, social, religious, educational, political and governmental center of Indiana—rich in natural resources and one of the most progressive States in the Union. It is more typically a capital of a State than any other city in the country and is recognized as such in all parts of the United States.

It is situated sixty miles from the center of population of the United States, within the geographical center of manufacturing of the country, and with unequaled facilities for distribution.

The Area within the city is 42 square miles.

The Population, according to the United States census for 1920, was 314,191, and more than 2,000,000 people live within two hours' ride of the city.

Streets, Sewers, Water, Lighting, Etc. There are more than 690 miles of streets and alleys, of which 364 miles are permanently improved and the rest graveled. The sewer system embraces over 500 miles of sewers. There are 450 miles of water mains supplying 28,000,000 gallons every day. The city is supplied with artificial gas at 60 cents a thousand feet. It has an unrivaled street lighting system.

Tax Rate, Debt and Valuation. The total tax rate, in 1920, for State, county, city, school and all other purposes, is \$1.60 on each \$100 of assessed value. The total assessed value of property in the city is \$593,512,550. The bonded indebtedness of the city is \$4,843,960.

Commercial and Industrial. The city has over 200 wholesale and jobbing houses, representing all lines of trade. It has more than 1,000 factories. It is the greatest center for the manufacture of quartered oak veneer in the country, and is the largest producer of hominy in America. In the output of automobiles it is second only to Detroit.

The Grain Market—Indianapolis is the fourth largest corn market in the world. The grain receipts for 1919 were: Corn, 19,148,000 bushels; oats, 11,775,000 bushels; wheat, 7,650,000 bushels; rye, 377,000 bushels. There were 1,636 cars of hay received in this market. The flour mills in Indianapolis produced 537,841 barrels of flour.

Banking and Financial Institutions. The first chartered bank at Indianapolis was the State Bank of Indiana, chartered in 1834. It had its banking house after 1840 in the point between Virginia avenue and Pennsylvania street, now occupied by the Indiana National Bank. The State Bank of Indiana and its successor, the Bank of the State of Indiana, continued until the Civil War, when they were forced out of business by the national banking system. The first national bank of this city was organized by W. H. English and established May 11, 1863. There are now six national banks in Indianapolis with total resources of \$83,778,452.00; thirteen state banks, resources, \$10,213,865.00 and eleven trust companies, resources, \$41,977,359.00. The bank clearings for 1919 amounted to \$810,109,000.00. This does not include the business of the state banks not members of the Indianapolis clearing house.

Insurance Companies. There are eight Indiana stock and mutual fire insurance companies with headquarters in Indianapolis with assets in excess of \$5,000,000.00, and more than \$222,000,000.00 of insurance in force; six Indiana

stock and mutual life insurance companies with assets in excess of \$34,000,000.00 and more than \$230,000,000.00 of insurance in force, also fifteen Indiana companies engaged in the assessment life, accident, health and miscellaneous insurance business.

Building and Loan Associations. There are 62 associations of this character in operation in this city today with a capital of more than \$81,000,000.00 and assets in excess of \$25,000,000.00.

Railway Facilities. Indianapolis is the greatest inland railway center in the world. Seventeen lines, radiating in all directions, furnish connections with every part of the country. By the process of consolidation, part of these lines, originally independent, have been taken into "systems", and are operated as "divisions." The Pennsylvania company operates 5 of them; the Big Four, 7; the C. I. & W., 2, and the Lake Erie & Western, the Illinois Central, and the Monon, one each. Over these lines 86 trains for passengers arrive daily, and an equal number depart. The record of tickets sold shows that more than 2,000,000 passengers come into and go out of Indianapolis by steam railroad each year. Most of the freight business is handled by the Belt. The present Union passenger station was constructed in 1888-9.

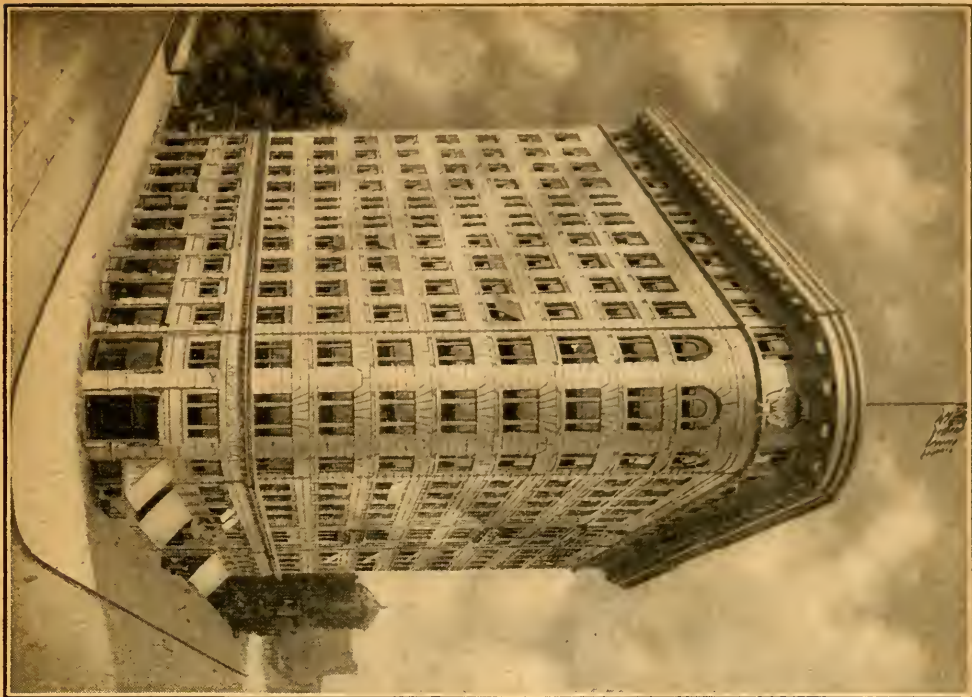
Indianapolis Union Railway Company. This company, controlled by the Pennsylvania and Big Four, but giving representation to all the other companies, operates the Union Station and one mile of tracks connecting with it. It also operates the Belt railroad, 14 miles in length, connecting all of the lines, outside of the city, under a lease from the Belt Railroad and Stock Yards Company. The Belt road is used for switching cars from the numerous manufactories along it to the several lines, moving about 450,000 cars a year. It is also used for taking through freight around the city, instead of passing through it. In all, about 1,700,000 freight cars pass over the Belt each year.

Track Elevation. The elimination of grade crossings was begun by the elevation of the tracks over Massachusetts avenue in 1905-6; and has continued under a law of 1905, which provides that the railroads shall pay 75 per cent of the cost, the remainder being borne by the city, county and the Street Railway company, if the latter uses the crossing. The work is done in sections to make the annual burden reasonable. The section now in construction is from Kentucky avenue to East Washington street. It is aimed to complete this section in 1920, and the total cost of it is estimated at \$8,000,000.

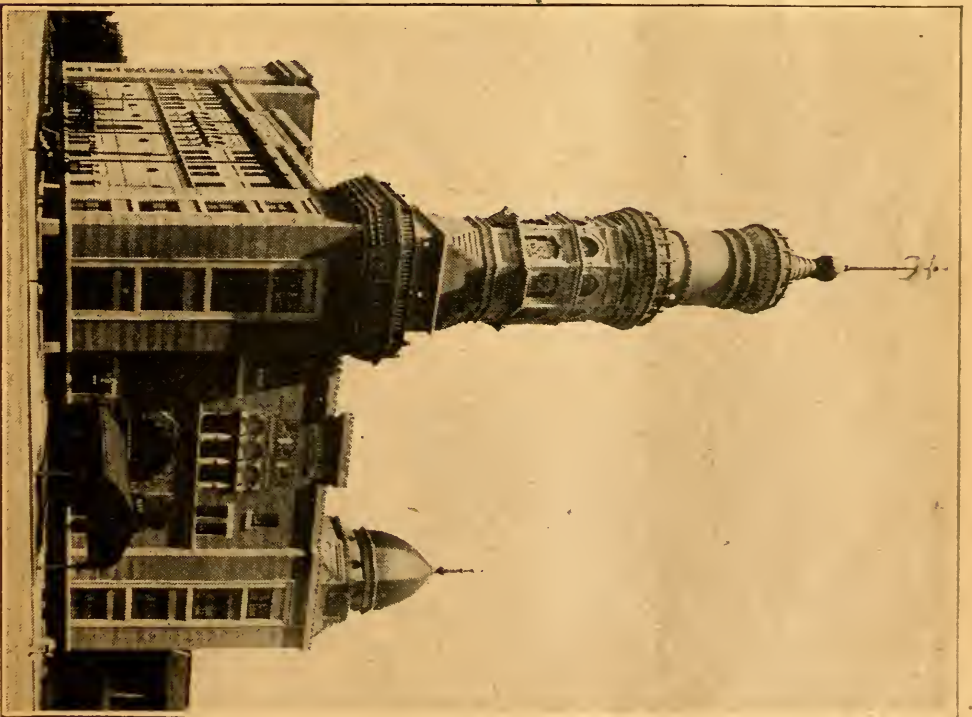
Belt Railroad & Stock Yard Company. This company, organized in 1877, has one of the most important yards for unloading, resting, watering and re-shipping stock in the country, which is also an important marketing point. Last year the company handled live stock valued at \$150,000,000, unloading 41,921 cars, and loading 24,410. The stock received at the yards last year included 2,936,493 hogs, 356,266 cattle, 131,329 sheep, 159,081 calves, of which about one-half were reshipped.

Interurban Railways. In addition to steam railways, fourteen lines of electric railways radiate from Indianapolis. Six of these are operated as "divisions" by the T. H., I. & E. Traction Co.; five by the Union Traction Co.; two by the I. & C. Traction Co., and one by the Interstate Public Service Co. These roads connect with the electric lines of the neighboring states, as well as outside Indiana lines. Over 200 cars go in and out of Indianapolis daily over these lines, carrying more than eight million people in and out annually, and 1,560,000 pounds of freight are carried daily out of the city by the interurban freight service. The first interurban lines were opened here in 1900—one 16 miles to Greenfield, and one 12 miles to Greenwood.

Pythian Building.



Murat Temple.



Indianapolis Terminal Station. For use of electric lines entering Indianapolis, was an original idea of Hugh McGowan. It is the greatest station of its kind in the world, and was built at a cost of \$1,000,000. It furnishes facilities for the freight and express traffic of the electric lines, as well as their passenger service.

Street Railway System. The street railways of the city are controlled by the Indianapolis Traction and Terminal Co. The lines are all electric, and over 170 miles of track are in operation, reaching all sections of the city and suburbs. The first street car line was built in 1864, and operated with horse cars. The present company took control in 1902, and put the system on its present basis.

Fire Protection. The primary fire protection is the Holly system of high pressure water mains, with 3,574 fire hydrants. In addition, the city maintains 31 fire stations, equipped with 11 steam fire engines, 21 hose wagons, 13 ladder trucks, 2 chemical engines and a water tower. Of this apparatus 28 are motor vehicles, and 91 horses are used for the remainder. The city expends over \$500,000 per year for fire protection. In addition there is a privately managed Salvage Corps, which gives its attention to saving personal property from burning buildings.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

Federal Building. The only United States building within the city limits is the U. S. Court House and Postoffice. The postoffice was in private buildings until 1860, when the first building put up for that purpose, begun in 1857, was completed. It cost \$165,000, and still stands, being occupied by the Fletcher American National Bank. In 1899 Congress appropriated \$1,500,000 for a new building. The block on which it stands was acquired by the government in 1900, for \$626,000. The plans of the building were opened to competition and Rankin & Kellogg, of Philadelphia, were the successful architects. The length of the building over all is 355 feet 5 inches, exclusive of steps and approaches. The depth over all is 172 feet 6 inches. The height over all from sidewalk, is 91 feet. The building was completed in 1904. With the exception of the United States weather bureau, the United States army recruiting office and the bureau of animal industries, all the offices of the government are located in this building.

The Custom House is a very important adjunct to the trade of the city. The value of the goods imported into the district of Indianapolis for the fiscal year ending 1919 was \$868,559; total entries, 662; duties collected \$423,380.39.

Internal Revenue Office.—Wm. L. Elder was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth Indiana District, at the time of the consolidation of the Sixth and Seventh Indiana Districts, on September 1, 1919. This district now comprises the entire State of Indiana, and employs 143 officials. Previous to the World War the combined collection of the Sixth and Seventh Indiana Districts ranged from \$25,178,000 in 1902, to \$30,321,000 in 1913. The chief source of revenue during that period was the tax imposed upon intoxicating liquor, cigars and tobacco. The receipts from intoxicating liquor during the last few years have been gradually decreasing, but the revenues from other sources, including income, excess profits taxes and special taxes, will swell the collections of the fiscal year closing June 30, 1920, to more than \$70,000,000.

Fort Benjamin Harrison. This U. S. Army Post, some ten miles northeast of the city, was originally intended for a regiment of regulars. The barracks



Board of Trade Building.

and other buildings were completed in 1907. During the war with Germany it was much enlarged, and was an important training camp.

The State-House is the largest and most imposing structure in the city. It is built of Indiana oolitic limestone, the interior being finished in marble. It was begun in 1878 and completed in 1888, at a cost of nearly \$2,000,000, and is the only great public building in the country built within the original estimate of cost. It is located in the heart of the business section of the city. The grounds cover two full blocks, or more than 8 acres.

Indiana School for the Blind. The central portion of this building is the original building, erected in 1853. The plans were made by John R. Elder, but revised by Francis Costigan, the Madison architect, who built the Lanier House and other notable structures in that city. Costigan added the steps in front of the building, and the cupola. The wings and additional buildings are more recent. The property is valued at \$1,000,000, and has accommodations for 150 pupils. The purpose of the school is purely educational. All the common school branches are taught and a thorough course is given in several industrial trades. Tuition, board and washing are furnished by the State: clothing and traveling expenses by parents or guardians. The school is open to all blind children of suitable capacity between the ages of eight and twenty-one years. Attendance is compulsory for children eight to sixteen years of age. There is also a system of industrial aid to the blind, under which a broom shop is maintained on West Twenty-eighth street.

Indiana State School for the Deaf. This institution, located for over sixty years on East Washington street, was removed in 1911 to a tract of 77 acres on Forty-second street, east of College avenue. It has 16 dormitories, with capacity for 400 inmates, and is well fitted with shops and other buildings.

the property being valued at \$1,000,000. The school is open to all deaf children of suitable capacity between the ages of eight and twenty-one years. Attendance is compulsory for children from eight to sixteen years of age. All maintenance expenses are paid by the State, but the pupils must be supplied with clothing. This institution is not an asylum, but a school and a part of the State's educational system.

Central Insane Hospital. This institution, opened in 1848 on a small scale, has grown to one of the largest of its kind in the United States. It has 160 acres of land, and 32 buildings, with 746,454 square feet of floor space, or nearly 18 acres. It has a pathological laboratory, completely equipped for scientific study and investigation. A lecture course for physicians and medical students is maintained. The property is valued at over \$2,000,000.

Indiana Woman's Prison. Established by a law of 1869 as The Indiana Reformatory Institution for Women and Girls, this institution was opened Oct. 4, 1873, receiving all the women who had been in the State Prison at Jeffersonville. In 1903 the Legislature provided for the transfer of girls under 18 years of age to a new institution, to be located outside, but within ten miles of Indianapolis. The girls were moved in July, 1907, and the quarters thus vacated were remodeled and occupied as the correctional department of the Indiana Woman's Prison. This department, opened February 3, 1908, receives women misdemeanants, who would otherwise be sent to county jails. If the sentence is ninety days or less it is left to the discretion of the court whether the commitment shall be to the State or to the county institutions. The institution is managed solely by women, and is the only strictly penal institution in the world so managed.

Indiana Girls' School. Separated from the Indiana Woman's Prison in 1907, the girls under 18 were lodged in the new school, constructed on the cottage plan, located on a farm seven and one-half miles northwest of Indianapolis. Its postoffice is Clermont. Girls are committed by the courts until they are twenty-one years of age, the age limit for commitment being from ten to eighteen years. The girls are given thorough courses in school, manual and industrial training. They may be released on parole at the discretion of the board of trustees subject to supervision by visiting agents.

The City Hall. The ground was purchased at the northwest corner of Alabama and Ohio streets October 30, 1907, on which to erect the City Hall building, at a cost of \$115,000. Building operations were begun in 1909, and on July 27, 1909, the corner-stone was laid. Before the construction of this building the city offices were in rented quarters in different portions of the city. For many years the city rented rooms for the different offices in the Marion County Court House. The building cost about \$700,000 and is one of the most important works of the administration of Mayor Charles A. Bookwalter.

The City Building, on South Alabama street, was erected in 1897. It is of oolitic limestone, three stories in height. In it are located the City Court, the city clerk's office, the city dispensary and the police department, together with the station house, or jail, and the morgue.

Tomlinson Hall. This is the city's first building by donation. Daniel Tomlinson, a public-spirited citizen, left by will a considerable amount of real estate and other property to the city, for the erection of a public building on the East Market Square. The devise was accepted, but the purpose of the testator was not carried out until 1885, when the present building was erected. Since then it has been the principal place for holding conventions, fairs, concerts and other large public gatherings.



Traction Terminal Station.

Marion County Court House is one of the largest and most substantial buildings in the city. It is of stone, steel and concrete structure, fire-proof except in the mansard roof. It was completed in 1877 at a cost of \$1,750,000. It is occupied by the Circuit, Superior and Criminal Courts, the county library, Bar Association library and offices of the county clerk, recorder, sheriff, auditor, treasurer, assessor, coroner, surveyor and county commissioners.

County Jail. This was completed in 1892, and is a well-built structure of oolitic limestone. It cost \$175,000. The sheriff's residence is in the building; and it is connected with the Court House by a tunnel.

HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES

City Hospital. The original city hospital was built in 1856, as the result of a smallpox scare, and was in a fair way to be abandoned, when the Civil War came on and it was taken for a military hospital. Additional frame buildings were erected, and it was used as a soldiers' home for a year after the war, when it again became the city hospital. The present south wing was completed in 1885, and the other buildings have been erected since that time. The hospital is under a superintendent appointed by the City Board of Health. The Indianapolis Training School for Nurses is conducted in the hospital. There is a separate hospital for tubercular patients on the hospital grounds, and a hospital for contagious diseases a few blocks north of the grounds. The sick poor are treated free of charge, but pay patients are also admitted.

St. Vincent's Hospital. When the city hospital was a military hospital, during the Civil War, four Sisters of Charity—Athanasia, Henrietta, Frances Ann, and Helena—volunteered as nurses. These were the corner-stones. After the war they opened a hospital in a small house near the rolling mill,

on South Capitol avenue. From there they moved to a larger house on Georgia street; then to a double house on Capitol avenue, where the street car barns now stand, and, in 1881, to a building erected for them at Vermont and Liberty streets. In 1889 the hospital was removed to the substantial building on South street, and in 1913, to the present building on Fall Creek, between Illinois and Capitol avenue. This building and the grounds represent an investment of \$800,000.

Protestant Deaconess Hospital. The Protestant Deaconess Society of Indianapolis, organized in January, 1895, at once bought the property at Ohio and Senate avenue, on which were two frame houses, and opened the hospital in them in October of that year. The present building was occupied in 1908. The cost of buildings and grounds was about \$300,000.

Methodist Episcopal Hospital. This institution, at Sixteenth and Capitol avenue, originated in a surplus fund of \$4,000 at the Epworth League International Conference, at Indianapolis, in 1889. The fund grew gradually until the hospital was opened in 1908. The total investment is \$650,000. It has the backing of all the Methodist organizations of the State.

Robert W. Long Hospital. This large and finely equipped hospital, dedicated June 15, 1914, is in the nature of a State institution, and is the result of a generous gift from Dr. Robert W. Long and wife. The building was erected at a cost of \$250,000. It is managed by the Indiana University School of Medicine.

St. Francis Hospital. This hospital, at Beech Grove, was opened in 1915, and cost \$180,000.

Orphan Asylums. The Indianapolis Orphan Asylum, originally incorporated in 1851, and now located on East Washington street, is in charge of an organization of charitable ladies of the city. The Germans have two separate orphanages, the General Protestant Orphans' Home and the Lutheran Orphans' Home. There is also a Home for Friendless Colored Children.

Other Charities. There are a number of charitable institutions in the city, including homes for aged people, rescue mission, and refuges for unfortunates of various kinds. The general charity work of the city is consolidated under one society, known as The Charity Organization, which has its offices in the Baldwin block, at Delaware and Market streets.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES

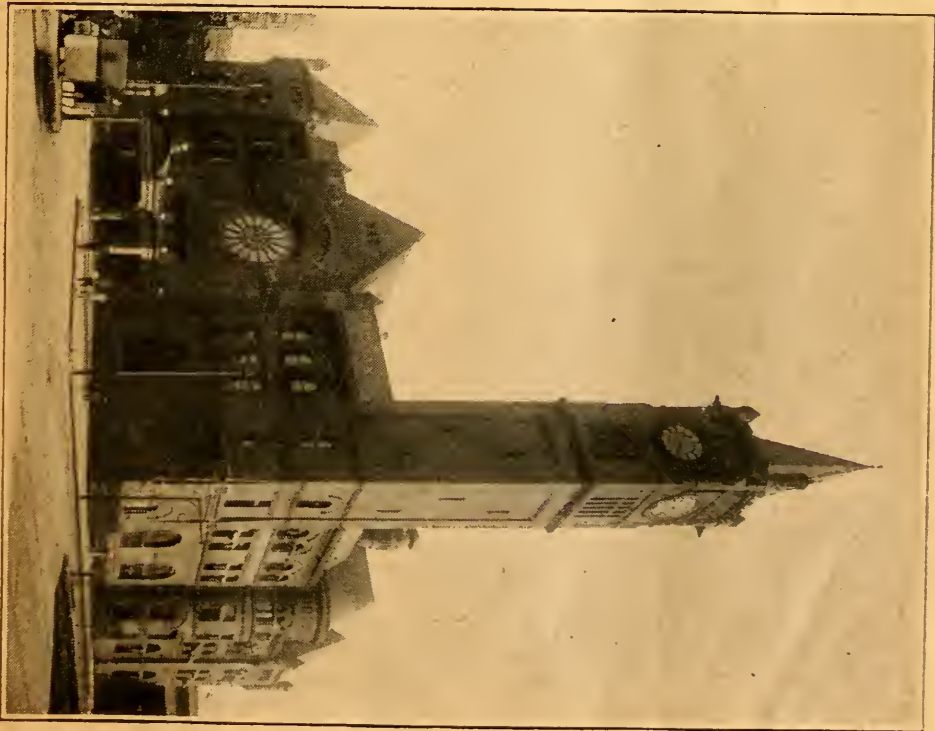
Public Schools. The school city of Indianapolis is a separate corporation, managed by a board elected by the people, and levying its own taxes. There are 73 graded schools and 3 high schools. Vocational training is given in all the schools, and two of the high schools—Manual Training and Technical—specialize in this line. The public school property is valued at over \$6,000,000.

Free Kindergartens. The public school system is supplemented by the work of the Indianapolis Free Kindergarten and Children's Aid Society, which has 43 kindergartens in various parts of the city. They are supported by a tax of two cents on each \$100. Mrs. Eliza A. Blaker is superintendent. The offices are at Alabama and Twenty-third streets.

Teachers' College. To some extent connected with the kindergarten work is the Teachers' College, for the training of teachers. It gives courses of two to four years, to graduates of high schools, with the special object of fitting them for teachers. Mrs. Eliza A. Blaker is president.



Fletcher Savings and Trust Building.



Union Passenger Station.



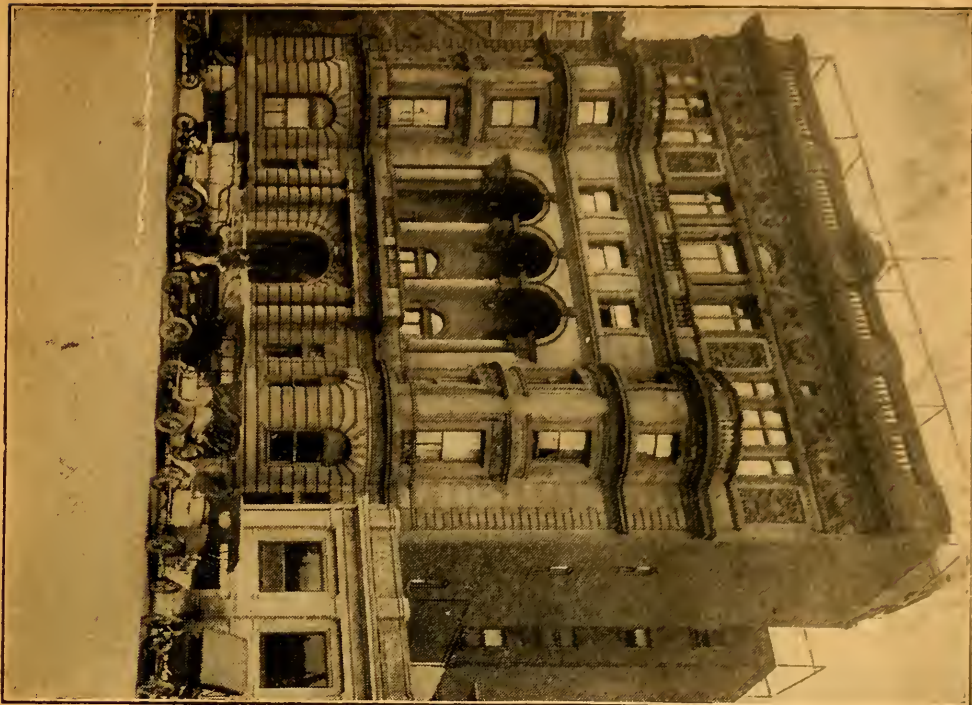
Masonic Temple.

Private Schools. In addition to the public schools there are 23 Catholic and Lutheran parochial schools, and one Hebrew school. There are also half-a-dozen schools under private management, both for boys and for girls, that maintain high standing.

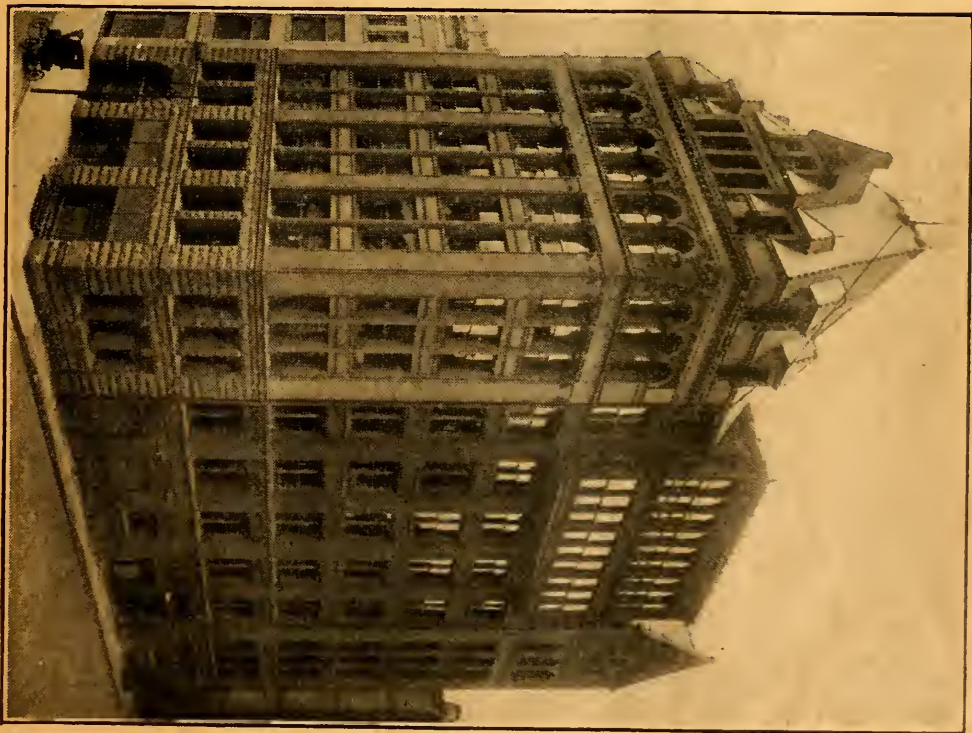
Herron Art Institute. The handsome building and fine art galleries of this institution were made possible by a bequest of John Herron, which is supplemented by donations and service from other public-spirited citizens. It maintains an art school, for instruction in various departments of fine arts, which is partly supported by the city, and which is closely related with the public schools.

City Library. The city public library was established in 1873, as an adjunct of the public schools, and is controlled by the Board of School Commissioners. The central library, on St. Clair street between Meridian and Pennsylvania, was erected at a cost of \$510,000, and was occupied on Oct. 17, 1917. It stands on grounds partially donated by James Whitcomb Riley. The reading room is open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. on week days, and from 2 to 9 p. m. on Sundays. There are 14 branch libraries, in various parts of the city, each supplied with from 1,500 to 5,000 volumes, and newspapers and magazines, and having reading room facilities. Five of these are housed in special Carnegie buildings. The Bona Thompson Memorial library, at Irvington, is one of the branches. A special Business Branch for the use of business men, is maintained in the old library building, at Meridian and Ohio streets, and is open from 8:30 a. m. to 6 p. m. There are 220,000 volumes in the library. Any citizen may withdraw books for home use. For convenience in this, there are more than 50 delivery stations, in addition to the central and branch libraries, where books may be obtained and returned.

Columbia Club Building.



Chamber of Commerce Building.





Y. W. C. A. Building.

Other Libraries. The State library goes back to the beginning of the State, but it was poorly supported until 1889, when the Indiana Historical Society secured larger appropriations, and put it on the up grade. It occupies the south front of the second floor of the State House, and has over 70,000 volumes. It is especially valuable as a reference library for history, economics and public documents. The Marion County library is located in the Court House. It has over 5,000 volumes. It is open only on Saturdays, and is free to all citizens of the county. The State Law library, otherwise known as the Supreme Court library, was originally part of the State library, but was separated from it in 1867. It has over 40,000 volumes of legal publications. There are a number of partially public libraries connected with various institutions and schools in the city.

Butler College. This—historically the college of the city—was incorporated in 1850 as Northwestern Christian University, and a handsome building was erected at Fourteenth street and College avenue. In 1873 it was removed to its present location in Irvington. In 1877, in recognition of large gifts from Ovid Butler, the present name was adopted. The grounds include over 25 acres, and there are six substantial buildings, besides the astronomical observatory. Notable among the buildings are that of the Bona Thompson Memorial library and the Sarah Davis Deterding Missionary Training School. The latter, as the name implies, is specially devoted to training for foreign and home mission work. From the start Northwestern set an example to the world by admitting women on equal terms with men. Butler maintains a high collegiate standard, and while under Christian church management, is open to all. The president is Prof. Thos. C. Howe.

Indiana University School of Medicine. This medical college on the R. W. Long hospital grounds, representing a consolidation of several medical



Y. M. C. A. Building.

schools of the State, was adopted by the State University as its school of medicine in 1908. In addition to a full course of medical and surgical instruction, the college has charge of the Robert W. Long Hospital and the City Dispensary, in the City Building. It also conducts the Bobbs Free Dispensary, established by a bequest from Dr. John S. Bobbs, in the college building. It conducts clinics in all the hospitals of the city. The dean of the college is Dr. Chas. P. Emerson.

Indiana Central University was incorporated October 6, 1902. It is conducted by the United Brethren Church of Indiana. The building and campus at University Heights, a mile south of the city, were donated to the institution by Wm. L. Elder of Indianapolis.

Indiana Law School. This school, organized in 1894, is the result of generous service by Indianapolis lawyers, who have acted as its professors and lecturers. The various courts and law libraries of the city furnish exceptional opportunities for study. The dean is James A. Rohbach.

Indiana Dental College. This school was established in 1879. It gives practice training, as well as instruction. Women are admitted on the same terms as men. The dean is Frederic R. Henshaw. The course is four years of eight months.

The Indiana Veterinary College was chartered in 1892. The college owns its own building, laboratories and equipment and occupies the quarter square at the northeast intersection of Market and Davidson streets. The course comprises veterinary science in all its branches. The requirement for entrance is four years in a commissioned high school. The course covers a term of four sessions of eight months each. The college is under the supervision of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. W. B. Craig is Dean.

Indianapolis College of Pharmacy. Was organized in 1904 as a department of Winona Technical Institute, and later reorganized as a stock company. Its course is two years of six months each. The secretary is Edward H. Niles.



Maennerchor Building (Academy of Music)

BUILDINGS AND ORGANIZATIONS

The Indianapolis Board of Trade. The building of the Board of Trade, at Meridian and Ohio streets, is headquarters for the grain trade of the city. There is a grain call at noon of each business day. The board is the successor of the old Chamber of Commerce, and was organized June 12, 1882. Its membership of over 500 includes many professional men as well as business men.

The Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce. This was organized in 1912. It is the result of a consolidation of the Indianapolis Commercial Club, the Indianapolis Trade Association, the Indianapolis Freight Bureau, the Manufacturers' Association and the Adscript Club. Later the Convention and Tourists' Bureau was absorbed. It owns the eight-story building at Meridian and Pearl streets, and occupies the upper four stories, being devoted to social and club activities as well as civic welfare.

The Propylaeum, on North street, west of Pennsylvania, is a woman's enterprise. It was erected in 1888-9, and is devoted to the promotion of literary, social and general culture.

The Academy of Music. This building, at Illinois and Michigan streets, is the home of the Indianapolis Maennerchor, the oldest German organization of the city, inaugurated in 1854. The objects of the organization are musical and social.

The Columbia Club. This club, whose building is in Monument Place, is the oldest and most widely known political club of the city. The building was dedicated New Year's Eve, 1900. It is Republican, but also social to an extent precluding extreme partisanship.

The Indiana Democratic Club. This clubhouse, on Vermont street, opposite University Park, is a stronghold of Democracy, with social features.



German House (Athenaeum)

The Marion Club, whose building is on Meridian street, opposite the Federal Building, is a Republican club, which makes politics its chief end. It is fully supplied with social accommodations.

The Athenaeum. This building, at New Jersey and Michigan streets, was known as Das Deutsche Haus until the late war. It was built by Der Deutsche Klub, the east wing in 1894, and the west in 1898. In 1899 this club consolidated with the Musikverein. In addition to social and musical features, the club maintains a Sunday school, a kindergarten, and a girls' industrial school. The Normal College of the American Gymnastic Union is located in the building.

The Independent Athletic Club. This is the home of the Independent Turnverein, organized in 1879. The building at Pratt and Meridian streets was erected in 1897, and took the place of the former quarters at Illinois and Ohio streets. It is devoted to social and athletic culture.

Y. M. C. A. Building. This fine edifice at Illinois and New York streets, was the result of a public subscription of \$250,000 in 1907, in recognition of the work of the Association, which was organized in Indianapolis in 1854. In addition to equipment for moral and educational work, the building has a fine gymnasium, swimming pool, baths, dining room, and other social attractions.

Y. W. C. A. Building. Immediately after the subscription for the Y. M. C. A. \$140,000 was raised for a building for "the girls," and it was erected on Pennsylvania street east of University Park. It is fully equipped with accommodations for teaching, gymnasium, swimming pool, apartments and dining room for young women, and other desirable features.



Independent Turnverein (Independent Athletic Club)

Colored Y. M. C. A. Building. This building, at Senate avenue and Michigan streets, was erected in 1913 by a public subscription of \$100,000. It serves all the purposes for the colored population that the Y. M. C. A. building serves for the white population.

Masonic Temple, at Illinois and North streets, erected in 1908, is the third temple building of the order in the city: The two preceding, the first completed in 1851, and the second in 1877, stood on the southeast corner of Capitol and Washington. The present building, of oolitic limestone, attracts much notice by its monumental architecture.

The Odd Fellows' Building, at Washington and Pennsylvania streets, occupies the site of the former building of the order, erected in 1856, and torn down in 1907. The twelfth floor is occupied by Grand Lodge offices, and on the thirteenth floor is an auditorium seating 1,500 persons.

Indiana Pythian Building. This, sometimes called "the flatiron," is at Massachusetts avenue and Pennsylvania. It is the home of the Knights of Pythias and was dedicated Aug. 14, 1907.

Murat Temple. Refuge of the Mystic Shrine, is the unique building at Michigan and New Jersey streets. It contains one of the finest theaters in the United States, which was opened on Feb. 28, 1910.

The University Club. This is the only club in Indianapolis for purely social purposes that maintains a building of its own. It is nominally restricted to college men. The building is at Meridian and Michigan.

The Canoe Club. This club, wholly for recreation, has a fine clubhouse on White river, opposite Riverside Park.

The Knights of Columbus have their clubhouse at the corner of Delaware and Thirteenth—formerly the home of Hugh McGowan.

HISTORICAL



INDIANAPOLIS was not a product of chance. When Indiana was admitted to the Union, in 1816, Congress adopted a resolution donating four sections of land to the State, on which to establish its capital. At that time the white population of Indiana, numbering about 65,000, was located in the southern third of the State, the central and northern thirds being held by the Indians. The four sections donated were to be located in these Indian lands, when the title to them was acquired.

The Indians relinquished their title to the central part of the State by the treaty of St. Mary's in October, 1818; and the large tract of land then obtained from them was thenceforth known as The New Purchase. On January 11, 1820 the Legislature adopted a law for the appointment by the Governor of ten commissioners who should select the four sections of the donation. Governor Jennings appointed George Hunt of Wayne County; John Conner, of Fayette; Stephen Ludlow, of Dearborn; John Gilliland, of Switzerland; Joseph Bartholomew, of Clark; John Tipton, of Harrison; Jesse B. Durham, of Jackson; Frederick Rapp, of Posey; William Prince of Gibson, and Thomas Emmerson, of Knox. All of them, except William Prince, accepted the appointment and served. Governor Jennings also joined the commissioners, and remained with them until the site of the capital was finally selected. They assembled at "the house of William Conner, on the West Fork of White River," on May 22, 1820, as provided by the law, and organized for their work by electing Hunt, chairman, and Benjamin I. Blythe, clerk.

The Location Chosen. It was understood that the capital would be located on the west Fork of White River, as it was the only navigable stream in the central part of the state. Three points on the river were considered: Conner's Station, about four miles below Noblesville; the mouth of Fall Creek, and the Bluffs, near Waverly. After careful examination of the region, the mouth of Fall Creek was chosen. The Delaware Indians called Fall Creek "Sok-pe-hel-luk" (i. e. Waterfall), referring to the falls at Pendleton, which were the only ones in central Indiana; and the Miamis called it "Chank-tun-oon-gi" (i. e. Makes a Noise Place), referring to the same falls. The mouth of the creek had the same names; and the Miamis still call Indianapolis "Chank-tun-oon-gi." At that time the mouth of the creek was only a short distance above Washington street. The present mouth was made by cutting a new channel for the creek along Tenth street, in 1875, and building a levee on its south bank.

There were several reasons for choosing this location, among others that the river banks afforded a good boat landing, that there was ample high and level ground for the city, and that Fall Creek and Eagle Creek were good mill streams. Another important consideration was that at the point where Washington street now crosses the river there were high banks on both sides of the stream, "insuring in times of high water a certain passage;" while for thirty miles below, and ten miles above there were bottom lands on one or both sides. At that time the National Road had been located on a line that would have thrown it about eighteen miles south of Indianapolis, but it was later changed on account of this favorable crossing.

The lands selected included 2,357.93 acres east of the river, bounded on the north by Tenth street, on the south by Morris street, and on the east by the line of Shelby street. Also, west of the river, 202.07 acres, bounded

on the north by Vermont street, on the south by Maryland street, and on the west by Lynn street. The final selection was made on June 7, 1820, at the cabin of John McCormick, which stood in the triangle now made by Washington street, Washington avenue and White River, fronting the river.

The First Settlers. In addition to the families of John McCormick and his brother James, there were a dozen other families living in the immediate vicinity at the time when the commissioners located the donation. Among these were those of George Pogue; of John Maxwell, and John Cowan, who came early in March, 1820, and located near the present City Hospital; of Robert Barnhill and his son-in-law, Jeremiah Corbaley, who arrived on March 6 and located on Fall Creek, above Indiana avenue; of Isaac Wilson, who came on April 6 and located on what is now the State House square, building the first house on the original town plat; Henry and Samuel Davis, chair-makers, who located in the Fall Creek bottoms, near Walnut street; the widow Harding and her married son, Robert Harding, who located near John McCormick's, and probably two or three others, whose names are not preserved.

Richard Corbaley, son of Jeremiah, born August 7, 1820, was the first white child born in Marion County. Mordecai Harding, second son of Robert, was the first child born on the donation tract, and James Morrow, son of Samuel Morrow, was the first child born on the original town plat.

The most notable historical dispute in connection with the settlement is whether the Pogues or the McCormicks were the first arrivals. The Pogues claim that George Pogue, with his wife and five children, left Connersville in February, 1819, and arrived here on March 2 of that year. The McCormicks claim that John McCormick and family, accompanied by his two brothers, James and Samuel, and nine employees who served as axmen and teamsters, left Connersville in February, 1820, following Whetzell's trace to a point near Rushville, from which they cut a road to the mouth of Fall Creek, arriving there on February 26; and that the Pogues arrived on March 2, 1820. The McCormicks say that the Pogue cabin, which stood on the premises now known as 420 Highland avenue, was built in 1819, but that it was built by Ute Perkins, of Rush County, who abandoned it; and that the Pogues moved into it. This story is also held by the Perkins family.

Indianapolis historians are divided as to these claims. The Pogue claim has been adopted by Ignatius Brown, W. H. Holloway, Berry Sulgrove and Judge D. W. Howe; while the McCormick claim has been championed by J. H. B. Nowland and J. P. Dunn. Mr. Dunn's discussion is the latest and fullest formal discussion of the subject. Since its publication, the files of the first newspaper published in Indianapolis—*The Indianapolis Gazette*—which had been lost, have been resurrected, and in the spring of 1822 this paper published a series of articles by Dr. S. G. Mitchell, of Indianapolis, entitled "Manuscript Historical Notes on Indiana," in which, on March 6, the following statement is made:

"The County of Marion, at this time, is supposed to contain upwards of two thousand souls. Indianapolis, including the donation, is supposed to furnish half of that number. A rapid population when we take into consideration that the first settlements commenced on this part of the river in February, 1820. Samuel and James McCormick put up a cabin immediately below the mouth of Fall Creek, on the river bank. In March Messrs. Harden, Wilson, Maxwell, Cowin and Pogue made improvements in and near this place, which settlement was about this time followed by a number of other enterprising citizens." No denial of this statement was made at the time.

The New Capital. The action of the commissioners was reported to the Legislature, which, on January 6, 1821, ratified the selection and provided



Emrichsville Bridge over White River.

The Country Club. This club, organized in 1891, has a large and well-appointed establishment on the Crawfordsville road, 8 miles west of the city. It removed to this location in 1914.

Woodstock. This name is given to the former establishment of the Country Club at Northwestern avenue and Thirty-eighth street, which is now occupied by another and similar club.

Other Clubs. There are a number of other buildings occupied by fraternal organizations in various parts of the city. The Elks are engaged in a campaign for a new building on their present grounds opposite University Park.

PARKS AND BOULEVARD SYSTEM

State Parks. Indianapolis has always had three parks which are State property, though they were not always used as parks. Of these the largest is Military Park, originally called "the Military Reservation," lying west of West street, and north of the Canal, and including 14 acres. The other two are University Square (or Park), and St. Clair Park. The city began its park system in 1895, under Mayor Thomas Taggart, when it made its first large park purchases. It now has 25 parks, with a combined area of 1,901 acres. These are, to a large extent, connected by a boulevard system of about 25 miles. The park property is valued at \$5,000,000. Playgrounds for children are features of the parks where practicable, and the larger ones are furnished with shelter houses, golf links and athletic fields.

Riverside Park. This is the largest of the parks, containing 950 acres. It is located on White river, in the northwestern part of the city, and is the only park that has boating facilities. The zoological gardens and fish hatchery are special attractions.



Race Track at Fair Grounds.

Brookside Park. This beautiful tract of 82 acres lies in the northeastern part of the city. It was purchased at the same time as Riverside, the total then paid for Riverside, Brookside, Highland Square and Indianola Square, being \$386,500.

Garfield Park. The greater part of this has belonged to the city since 1874, but was little used until enlarged and improved after 1895. It now embraces about 108 acres. One of its attractions is its "sunken gardens." It is located in the southeastern part of the city.

Ellenberger Park. This is the last purchased of the larger parks. It lies north of Irvington, and has 41 acres, a fine tract of native woodland, formerly known as "the Ellenberger woods."

Other City Parks. The remaining parks are comparatively small. They are scattered in various parts of the city, and are designed for "breathing spaces" for the public.

Fairview Park. This popular outing place does not belong to the city, but to the Street Railway Company. It is on the canal, some seven miles north of the city, and is a beautiful tract of about 200 acres. The Summer Mission for Sick Children is located here.

The Indiana State Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument. Indianapolis has the proud distinction of containing the first monument ever erected directly in honor of the private soldier. It is also one of the few real works of art in this line to be found in America. It is not a plain and unsightly shaft like that on Bunker Hill or in Washington City, but is a beautiful obelisk of artistic design. It was designed in competition, by Bruno Schmitz, the Prussian Royal Architect. It was built by the State pursuant to a law of 1887. The cost was in excess of \$500,000, including a small fund collected



The Aqueduct over Fall Creek.

by the G. A. R., which inaugurated the enterprise, and induced the State to finish it. It was dedicated with fitting ceremonies, attended by thousands of citizens from all parts of the State, May 15, 1902. It is constructed of Indiana oolitic limestone. The park in which it stands has an area of 3.12 acres, and lies at the intersection of Meridian and Market streets. The monument, including the crowning figure, is 284½ feet in height. The top of the monument is reached by an elevator and stairway from the base of the interior of the shaft. A magnificent view of the city of Indianapolis and the surrounding country is obtained from the top of the monument. In the basement of the monument is a valuable museum of war relics and pictures, collected by Col. Oran Perry, the custodian of the monument. Around the monument are four statues commemorating the four wars originally represented by the monument.

George Rogers Clark Statue, to the northwest of the monument, is for the Revolutionary war. It represents Clark emerging from the last stretch of water through which his little army marched to capture Vincennes from the British. It was designed by John H. Mahoney, native sculptor of Indiana.

William Henry Harrison Statue, to the northeast, represents the War of 1812, and the Battle of Tippecanoe, in which Harrison, Governor of Indiana Territory and later President of the United States, was commander. This statue was designed by John H. Mahoney.

James Whitcomb Statue. This stands to the southwest, and commemorates the Mexican War, Whitcomb having been Governor of Indiana during that war. This also was designed by John H. Mahoney. It is interesting that just east of Monument Place, on the front of the Franklin Life Insurance building, is a marble statue of Benjamin Franklin, executed by Mahoney when he was only a marble cutter, and which was his first step in art work.

Oliver P. Morton Statue. This represents the Civil War, and is older than the monument. It was made by Franklin Simmons, of Rome, Italy, for the Morton Memorial Association, and stood in the center of the Circle until removed to make place for the monument.

Thomas A. Hendricks Monument. On the State House grounds are two monuments, the one at the southeast corner being to Thomas A. Hendricks, Governor and Senator, and Vice-President of the United States. It was erected by popular subscription, and unveiled in 1890. The height of the entire monument is $38\frac{1}{2}$ feet, the heroic statue of Hendricks being $14\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The pedestal is of Bavarian granite from the quarries at Lake Maggiore, Italy. At the base are allegorical figures of "History" and "Peace." The monument was designed by R. H. Parks, of Florence, Italy.

Monument to Governor Morton, at the east entrance to the State House was unveiled July 23, 1907. By the efforts of the G. A. R. the Legislature of 1905 was induced to appropriate \$35,000 for this tribute to the memory of Indiana's "War Governor." The monument was designed by Rudolph Schwartz, a German sculptor sent here by Bruno Schmitz to execute the "War" and "Peace" groups on the Soldiers' and Sailors' monument.

Schuyler Colfax Statue. At the north side of University Park stands this statue of the first citizen of Indiana who served as Vice-President of the United States, and who had served three terms as speaker of the national House of Representatives. He was a prominent Odd Fellow, and was the author of the Rebekah degree for women, adopted in 1851-2. This statue was erected by the Daughters of Rebekah in 1887. It was designed by Lorado Taft, of Chicago.

Gen. Lawton Statue. This tribute to Gen. Henry W. Lawton, of the regular army, who fell in battle in the Philippines in 1899, originally stood on the Court House square, but was removed to Garfield Park in 1915. It was unveiled May 30, 1907, President Roosevelt attending the ceremonies. It was designed by Daniel French, of New York, and modeled by Andrew O'Conner, but was cast at Paris, France, and exhibited there before it was erected in Indianapolis.

Benjamin Harrison Monument. This work, erected by the Benjamin Harrison Monument Association, and unveiled in October, 1908, is a tribute to an honor resident of Indianapolis, and the only President of the United States elected from Indiana. It was designed by Chas. H. Niehaus, of New York. It stands on the south side of University Park, fronting the Federal building.

Depew Memorial Fountain. This fountain, at the corner of University Park is the result of a bequest to the city of \$50,000, by Dr. Richard Depew. It was decided to erect a memorial fountain, and the design was awarded to Karl Bitter, of New York, on competition. Bitter died soon afterwards, and his design was executed by J. Stirling Calder, of New York. The fountain was dedicated Sept. 13, 1919.

HOTELS, THEATERS AND AMUSEMENTS

Hotels. The first modern hotel in Indianapolis was the Bates House, built in 1852, though there were numerous inns, taverns, and even hotels of very good repute before it. It was torn down in 1901 to make place for the Claypool. There are more than seventy hotels in the city, among the larger being the Severin, the Claypool, the Washington, the English, the Denison Lincoln, the Linden and the Majestic. Eating houses, tea rooms and cafeterias are plentiful and widely distributed.

The Speedway. The Motor Speedway has given much advertisement to Indianapolis as an automobile racing center. It has 328 acres of land, and a track $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, paved with vitrified brick, and banked up 16 feet on the turns. Here the first 500-mile automobile race in the world was staged in 1911, and similar races have followed each year.

The State Fair. The Indiana State Fair is held annually at Indianapolis, on a tract of 214 acres northeast of the city. The grounds are supplied with commodious buildings, including a fine coliseum which was erected in 1907. One of the special attractions is a race track for horses that is considered "fast."

ters. Indianapolis is well supplied with theaters, the larger ones being the Grand, English's, the Circle, Keith's (formerly the Grand), the Colonial, and the Park. Motion picture houses are numerous, and to be found in all parts of the city. The first distinctive theater building in the city was the Metropolitan, opened in 1858. Its place is now occupied by the new one.

Landmarks. The home of James Whitcomb Riley has been purchased with a view of making it a memorial of him in Lockerbie street, which is now so well. The old Vandegrift block—the childhood home of Mrs. Robt. H. Stevenson (Fanny Vandegrift)—still stands at the southwest corner of Madison and Illinois streets, but in a rather forlorn condition. The childhood home of Gen. Lew Wallace have disappeared, but he left a monument on the Blachierne, which was the first large apartment building in the city.

Cemeteries. The principal cemetery of the city is Crown Hill, which was established in 1864. It is in the northwestern part of the city, and covers more than 100 acres. There are half-a-dozen special cemeteries of various religious denominations.



Old State Capitol, 1854.

The Capital—"Indianapolis"

"Adorned with cultivation's countless charms;
Orchards and gardens perfume every gale;
The sounds of busy, merry life prevail;
Afair, around, on every lovely height,
The quiet homestead rises on the sight;
And towers the dome, each honest Hoosier's pride,
Upon its own romantic river's side,
Where 'legislation's sovereign powers' abide,
Shrined in our famous capital, whose name
Reflects that of the State and crowns her fame."

—From the Poem "Indiana," by Isaac H. Julian.

"They pushed the mailed wood aside,
They toss'd the forest like a toy,
That grand forgotten race of men.
The boldest band that yet has been
Together since the siege of Troy."

Joaquin Miller



